Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

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SCULPTURAL PANEL FROM HALEBID

SHIVA IN GAJASURAVADHA —K. S. Karanth

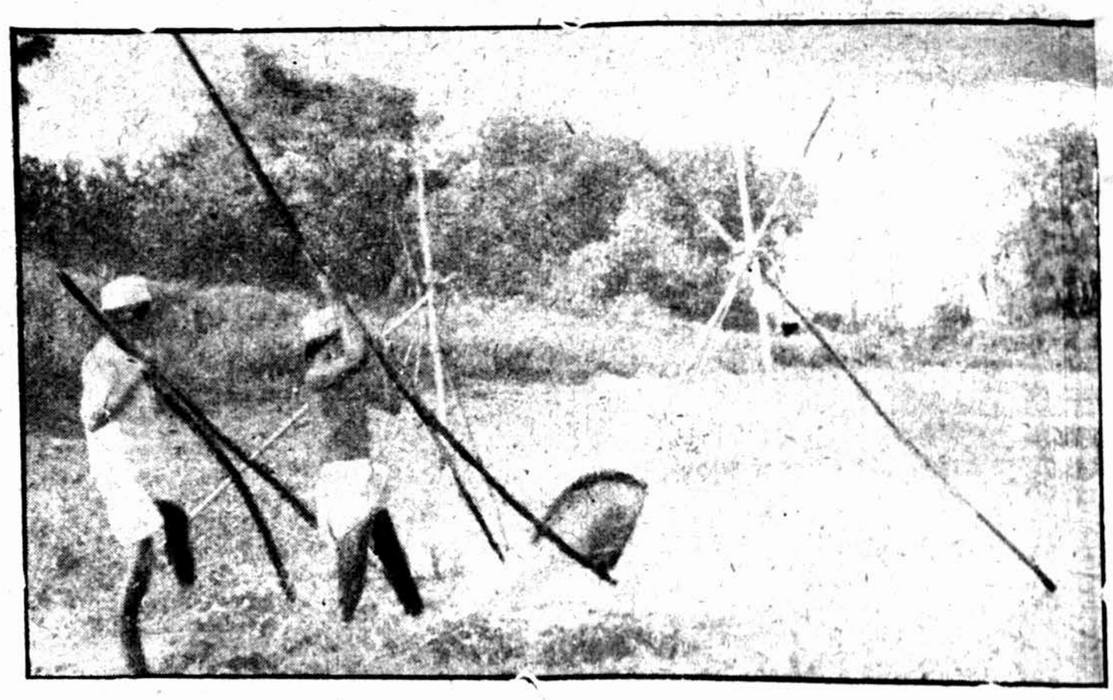
"Miss Sunshine"—A Charcoal Study.

"Daughter of the Soil"—A sketch in water colours.

(Two Exhibits by the "Chronicle" Staff Artist, Mr. G. V. Chandvadkar, at the Bombay Art Society's Golden Jubilee Exhibition).

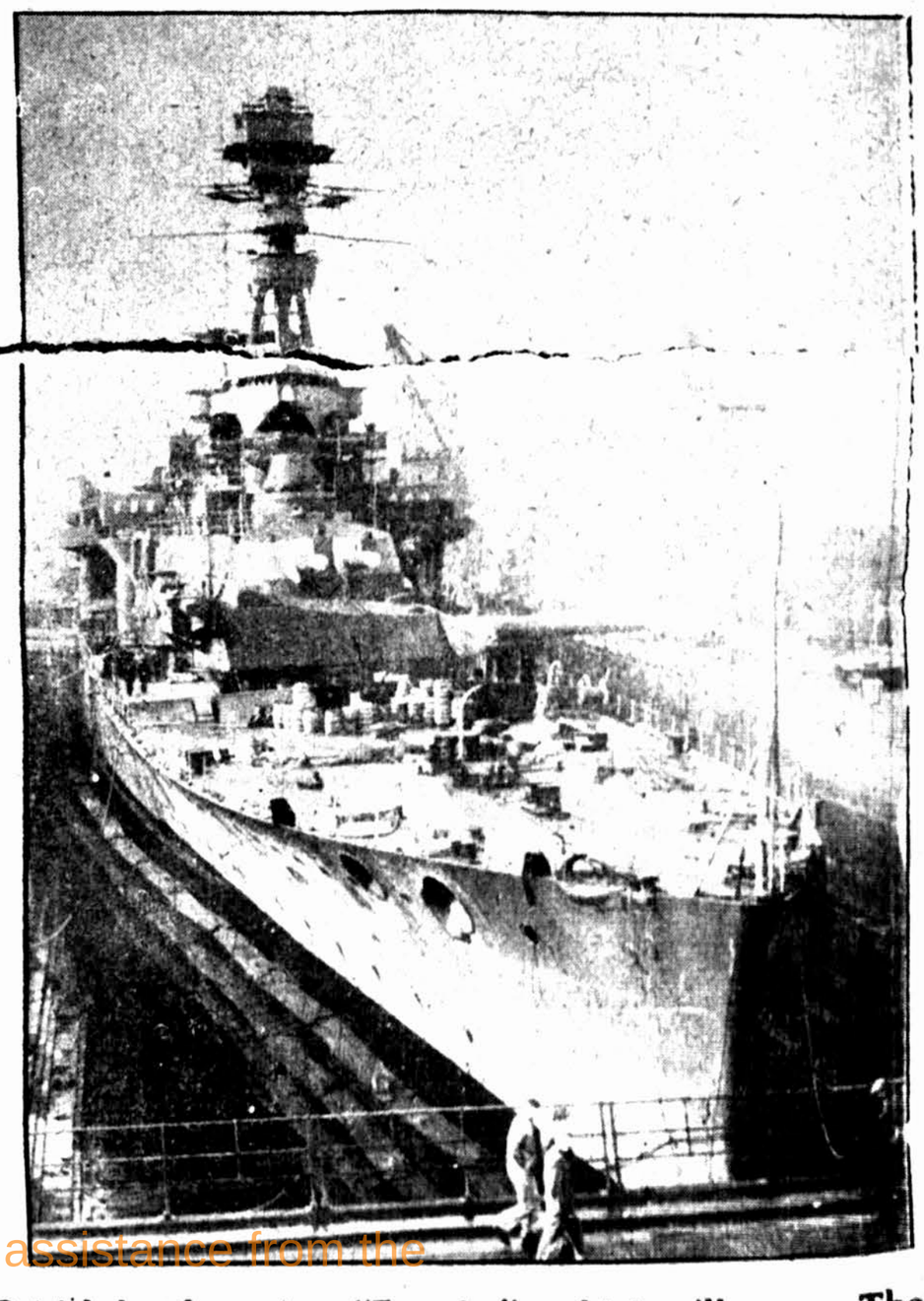
"FEEDING CROPS"

(Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla.)



"THE SPEARMAN".

(Photo by M. Kanitkar).



British battle-cruiser "Repulse" which will carry Their Majesties to America, dry docking at Portsmouth.

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BOMBAY: FEBRUARY 5, 1939.

The Modern Girl Sees The Modern Male

By MARILU

IT IS DIFFICULT TO generalize on most subjects, for there are always sides of the picture one has not seen. It is doubly difficult when the subject deals with human beings, for just when we think we know all about them, we make the discovery that our conceptions are erroneous, and that human nature is a sealed book which we cannot open.

I suppose the modern male will exclaim indignantly that I don't know what I am talking about; but here are a few sketches of the said species, as a modern girl sees them.

Little, Tin Gods

In India, there is greater rejoicing at the birth of a boy, than that of a girl. So he makes his debut to an admiring world, which praises God, and gives the squealing infant all the credit for belonging to the privileged sex. He is thoroughly spoilt at home, until school life comes to the rescue, and does a great deal to counteract the pampering at home. Sooner or later comes the realization that he is not the little tin god on wheels he had hitherto been. Illusions of self come crashing down, and in that rough and tumble existence, the first seeds of character are sown in our Indian manhood. The next phase is college life, which often counteracts the good which the school has done. Being used to strict discipline, the freedom that college life affords, promptly throws them out of balance, and work entirely disappears from their routine of idleness and pleasure. Some of these lads devote all their time to sports, and can hold their own in most games. This is the healthy out-door type, which is rather pleasing on the whole, although its manners are a trifle crude, and its brain cannot grasp much beyond a tennis ball.

The other type of college boys is revolting. One sees them driving like fury, forgetting the etiquette of the road, and heedless of danger to themselves and to others. This type has still retained the "little tin god" illusion. One sees it in their swaggering walk and raving eye. Physically inactive, they play no games, a fact which proclaims itself in their slouching demeanour, and pale, pasty faces. They rather like the fair sex, but only if they are easy on the eye. Mental qualities may be nil, but they expect their girl friends to dress well, and be light hearted. They have a peculiar sense of humour, which can amuse, if you happen to be in their right mood. This so-called humour always has a target, in the shape of some inoffensive creature with an idiosyncrasy. This poor individual is also the victim of many a practical joke, and woe betide anyone who rouses the humour of this particular type of college boy.

Nation's Back-Bone

Then there is the young man, not-so-well-off, but of a good family, who is really the backbone of our Indian nation. Ambitious, full of the zest of living, fond of his sports, and essentially young, he is the nearest approach to perfect manhood yet. He is an idealist, especially where women are concerned, and though he may enjoy taking out the independent modern miss, the epitome of sophistication, his dream girl is surrounded by an aura of the fragrant Victorian age. He is rather a dear, is this young idealist, with his sentimental streak and chivalrous ways.

Now let's turn to the sophisticated man-about-town, in the intriguing age twixt thirty and forty. This superior male always gives one the idea that he has money to burn, although his financial budget may be limited. He is a member of the best clubs, drinks a good bit, and has a cynical out-look, which is the out-come of excess of living. He is always immaculately dressed, and very particular about where he buys his clothes. He is a connoisseur of wines and women —at least the type of women he usually associates with. There is a large percentage of snobbery in his make up, for he only cultivates the friendship of rich and fashionable people. I am inclined to feel a little sorry for this type, for at heart, inspite of outward conceit, and boredom in most things, he is essentially a lonely figure. An occasional far-away look in his eyes, and an imperceptible curve of the mouth will tell you that. The man-about-town is rather a favourite with women, and especially young girls. Well-versed in the art of flattery, he never forgets to comment on the charm of his current lady. His brain is subtle too, and he can say things, without actually using his tongue. He certainly has the record of sending more feminine hearts a-flutter than any other type.

The Sissy Type

Nothing revolts more than the sissy, effeminate sons of very rich parents. Idle, without backbone, they swagger about, as though they were masters of the entire universe. As a rule they are well-educated, sometimes at Oxford and Cambridge, and that adds to their inherent conceit. Their behaviour to the opposite sex is always condescending, for they harbour under the delusion that ladies love them. It's a good thing that telepathy is non-existent among them, for it would certainly come as a crushing blow to their vanity to know the workings of the female mind!

These are a few of the many types of males, as we see them. But there are some men that cannot be "typed." With the characteristic of one kind, the weakness of another, the ideals of yet another, it is impossible to put them into any one section. These are the most interesting to know. Often, when I've mentally summed up one, and put him into one particular box, as it were, a stray word, or an almost insignificant little action, sets me wondering whether he is in the right box or not.

And yet, there are qualities and facts which are common in the majority. The outstanding fact I have marked is their lack of artistic appreciation, and a kind of aversion to anything classic. Sometimes art calls forth derision and ridicule and boredom, and any person that enjoys talking about it, is termed with contempt as a "high brow." They dislike reading anything except newspapers, and that too they skim hastily. I've known a boy who has passed his B. A. without reading a single play of Shakespeare's. And I've also discovered this that if you want to be popular with this type, never mention books they have not read, or rave over your favourite Schubert Sonata.

Incomplete Picture

Men know more about our clothes, than we do, and if you follow their choice you know you are never wrong. They have a critical eye, and seem to know instinctively what suits you, and the praise of half a dozen girl friends is worth one admiring glance from a male. They are also quick to detect "cattiness", and the girl who blatantly runs down another girl's ensemble, even though it is on the "loud" side, makes a bad impression for herself, though quite unwittingly.

I wish men would be a little more original. One sees so many stereotypes. The same ties, the same jokes, the same kind of girl friends. I have yet to come across a really "different" one.

A word for the women-haters. I don't believe they exist. Its all a put over show, either to be "cave manish" and original, or to lure the opposite sex. If the percentage of silly women were to decrease, the woman hater would be completely effaced, for there would be no one to feed his vanity.

[redacted] the modern male because in spite of what I've said about them, they have written our best books and composed our loviest Sonatas? They have led our Congress and made amazing scientific discoveries, and outwitted us in every branch of education and progress.

Perhaps, if I were to write this article again after another five or ten years, there would be more sides of the picture to reveal, and new lights thrown on those already in view.

MODERN ACHIEVEMENTS —But Of What Avail

Now that we have created a culture unparalleled in human history, have dominated the forces of nature, overcome space, subjugated the sea, conquered the air, explored the earth from pole to pole, enormously increased production, organized commerce, overcome disease, built the great cities of the world, protected life on all its levels from the dangers of nature and climate,—in short, have cultivated the entire globe and made man master over the circumstances of his life—now that we have done all this, there is only one safe refuge left for the lord of all this glory: to creep down under the earth like field mice. Caverns of concrete are the quarters we have prepared for ourselves, even in our palaces of culture. The gas mask snout is the triumphal crown we place on our heads. Is this the meaning of all the sacrifice, all the work, all the achievement? Then it would have been better that the indwelling spirit had never ennobled the human countenance, that man had never moved from huts and caves, had gone on squatting on skins, chipping at flints. We would have been safer there than in Berlin, London or Paris.—Ivan Oljelund, Finnish author.

Finland Prepares For 1940 Olympiad

THE Finnish Parliament has voted a budget of 200 million Finmarks (approx. £1,000,000 or dol. 5,000,000) for the Games, and the remainder of the sum, 100 million marks (approx. £500,000 or dol. 2,500,000), has been raised in the form of a grant from the Helsinki Municipality.

Arrangements are being made to board 160,000 guests daily, either in Helsinki or the immediate surroundings, during the whole period of the Games. The lack of hotels will be compensated by accommodatoon in private houses and appartments It is also proposed t board large parties either in schools, etc., or in tents.

Accommodation will be classified and visitors can make their choice accordingly.

132 Events

At the Berlin Olympic Games there were in all 129 events on the programme. This number has been increased by three in the Helsinki Games and is made up as follows:—

Field and track events 33, gymnastics 8, swimming and waterpole 16, rowing 7, yachting 4, canoeing 9, wrestling 14, weight-lifting 5, boxing 8, shooting 5, fencing 7, modern pentathlon 1, riding 6, football 1, gliding 2.

The Berlin programmes also included handball, hockey, polo, basketball, and women's gymnastics. They have been omitted from 1940, but in their place 4 new athletic events have been introduced, namely, 10,000 metres walk, and women's Putting the Shot, broad jump and 200 metres flat; 2 new shooting competitions, the free rifle shooting 3X40 shots at 300 metres and miniature rifle 3X 20 shots at 50 metres. Both gliding events are also new.

In addition to these 132 events, there are 15 art competitions, bringing the total up to 147.

At previous Games the regular events have been as follows:—Athens 1896, 44: Paris 1900, 68: St. Louis 1904, 68: London 1908, 97: Stockholm 1912, 102: Antwerp 1920, 141: Paris 1924, 126: Amsterdam 1928, 113: Los Angeles 1932, 118: Berlin 1936, 129.

In the past demonstration events have also been given. Berlin had demonstrations in gliding and baseball, and at Athens there were no less than 11 such items. The International Olympic Committee rules now permit only of one item of a national sport and one of a foreign.

Football Matches

At the meeting of the International Football Federation in London in October, a discussion was held in regard to the suggestions of Mr. Erik von Frenckell, the Vice-Mayor of Helsinki, for the organization of the football competition. The Committee agreed that all the matches should be played in Finland. Some of the early matches will possibly be played in the larger towns, such as Tampere, Turku, Viipuri and Vaasa, all of which have good turf grounds. Several of the matches will, however, be played in Helsinki and the semi-finals and final will be decided at the Olympic Stadium.

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F B R O E O E K

132 Events And 15 Art Competitions Included In Helsinki Games

Parliament And Municipality Vote 300 Million Marks

Seats For The Press

At the Helsinki Games the Press will have 600 seats reserved for them. The principle of allotment will be the same as in 1936, that is, the Press of each country will receive places in numerical proportion to the number of competitors of its own nationality. The Organising Committee is allotting these reservations by countries only and the various national Olympic committees will redistribute to the newspapers of their own countries.

Where The Games Will Be Held

To meet the demands which the staging of the 1940 Olympic Games will entail, Helsinki already possesses a number of sports centres. They include an athletic stadium, an exhibition hall, a shooting range, two riding arenas and a covered court club.

The Athletic Stadium, where the field and track events, football and riding competitions will be decided and the opening and closing ceremonies held, was inaugurated in the summer of 1938 with an athletic international meeting. Since then several national and international athletic meetings and two international football matches have been held there. The stands are being enlarged.

The Exhibition Hall will be the scene of the wrestling, weight-lifting and boxing competitions. The Hall is about a quarter of a mile from the Stadium and holds at present some 7,000 spectators, but by altering it into amphitheatre form it can be made to take about 9,000 during the period of the Games. During the last few years several indoor events, all to packed houses, have been decided there, including the international wrestling match between Finland and Sweden, the boxing internationals between Finland and Esthonia and Den[illegible] and a gymnastic com[illegible] in which Finland w[illegible]sed by Germany.

The [illegible]oting Range is at Malmi, abo[illegible] miles from the city, and w[illegible]nstructed for the World's [illegible]ng Championships in 1937.

[illegible] the two riding arenas, that [illegible]aakso, barely half a mile north [illegible] the Stadium, was the scene in 1937 of the Championships of Northern Europe in Equestrian Sports and will be the site of the Individual Dressage Tests in the 1940 events. The Cross-country test will be decided in the Tali arena, situated in a forest clearing at Munkkiniemi some three miles from Helsinki.

The fencing events are scheduled to be fought on the indoor courts of the Western Tennis Club. The latter is the centre of a summer villa a sort of great natural beauty four miles to the west of the town.

Various work is under construction. The Swimming Stadium, to hold at least 12,000 spectators, will be located in a nearby wood to the east of the Olympic Stadium. Designs will be ready by the end of 1938, when work will be started. The cycling races will be held at the Velodrome, to be put up on the edge of the Olympic Village when the final choice of three different proposals has been made.

The rowing stadium is perhaps too pretentious a name for the temporary stand to be erected alongside the rowing and canoeing course at Taivallahti Bay about a mile and a half to the west of the Olympic Stadium. The shore of the site of the regatta is the town bathing beach, where in summer tens of thousands of sunbathers and swimming enthusiasts are to be seen on fine Sundays. A temporary stand and a stewards' office will be built on the beach near the winning post, together with boat houses on the north side. A large part of the stand will be a natural one.

The living accommodation for the visiting athletes is not being neglected. The women competitors will be boarded in a Nnrses' Training College being built in beautiful natural surroundings and participants in the fencing riding, modern pentathlon and yachting have had accommodation planned for them in the new Cadet School, construction of which will be begun next year.

Gliding Included For The First Time

Soaring Flight, a demonstration item only at Berlin, now comes into the official Olympic programme for the first time and the competition will be held at the Jamijarvi Gliding School, four miles from Jamijarvi village. The latter is a two-hour bus r[illegible] from Tampere which in turn [illegible] be reached from Helsinki [illegible] train in 3 hours or by air in [illegible]inutes.

The School is sit[illegible]ed in beautiful surrounding[illegible] has a flying field 147 hectare[illegible] extent, divided into two by a ridge running northwest to southeast, 219 metres above sea-level and 117 metres above the level of Jamijarvi lake. The thermal strength at ground level is good and the greatest upward current recorded is 12 metres per second.

The following features of the School are worth recording. There are two glider hangars, holding 30—35 gliders, one shed, containing 3 towing planes, a repair shop, store for spare parts, tower for drying and airing of parachutes and a meteorological station. There are also a restaurant for 100 people, living accommodation for 150 students, instructors' quarters and a club-room. Several hundred competitors and their assistants can be boarded in the near neighbourhood. Finally it should be mentioned that the school possesses an excellent sauna, or Finnish steam bath, and that there is fine bathing nearby on a sandy lake shore

The rules governing the Olympic Soaring Flight competition will be confirmed by the Federation Aeronautique Internationale at its meeting in Paris in January, 1939.

DAILY PROGRAMME FOR THE FIELD AND TRACK EVENTS AT THE HELSINKI OLYMPIAD 1930

21st July—Sunday—First Day.

16.00 100 metres flat, first heats.
17.00 High jump, qualifying rounds and final.
17.00 800 metres flat, first heats.
17.30 400 metres hurdles, first heats.
17.30 Discus—ladies, final.
18.00 100 metres flat, second heats
18.30 10,000 metres flat, final.

22nd July—Monday—Second Day.

11.00 Broad jump, qualifying round.
11.00 Hammer, qualifying round.
11.00 Pole vault, qualifying round.
16.00 Javelin—ladies, final.
16.30 400 metres hurdles, semi-final.
16.30 Broad jump, final.
16.45 100 metres flat, semi-final.
17.00 100 metres flat—ladies, first heats.
17.30 Hammer, final.
17.30 800 metres flat, semi-finals.
17.45 3,000 metres steple, heats.
18.15 400 metres hurdles, final.
18.30 100 metres flat, final.

23rd July—Tuesday—Third Day.

11.00 Discus, qualifying round.
16.00 Pole vault, final.
16.00 200 metres flat, first heats.
17.00 Discus, final.
17.00 100 metres flat—ladies, semi-finals.
17.30 200 metres flat, second heats
18.00 800 metres flat, final.
18.15 5,000 metres flat, heats.
19.00 100 metres flat—ladies final.

24th July—Wednesday—Fourth Day

11.00 Hop, step and jump, qualifying round.
13.00 50 kilometres walk, start.
16.00 80 metres hurdles—ladies, first heats.
16.30 200 metres flat, semi-finals.
16.30 Hop, step and jump, final.
16.45 110 metres hurdles, first heats.
17.15 1,500 metres flat, first heats.
17.30 Shot, qualifying rounds and final.
17.45 80 metres hurdles—ladies semi-finals.
18.00 200 metres flat, final.
18.10 50 kilometres walk, arrival.

25th July—Thursday—Fifth Day.

11.00 Javelin, qualifying round.
16.00 110 metres hurdles, semi-finals
16.30 400 metres flat, first heats.
17.00 Javelin, final.
17.00 1,500 metres flat, final.
17.00 Broad jump—ladies, final.
17.15 Shot—ladies, final.
17.30 110 metres hurdles, final.
18.00 400 metres flat, second heats.

26th July—Friday—Sixth Day.

10.00 Decathlon: 100 metres flat.
11.00 Decathlon: broad jump.
16.00 Decathlon: shot.
16.30 200 metres flat—ladies, first heats.
17.00 Decathlon: high jump.
17.00 400 metres flat, semi-finals.
17.15 5,000 metres flat, final
18.30 400 metres flat, final.
18.45 Decathlon: 400 metres flat.
19.00 200 metres flat—ladies, semi-finals

27th July—Saturday—Seventh Day.

10.00 Decathlon: 110 metres hurdles.
10.30 Decathlon: discus.
16.00 Decathlon: pole vault.
17.00 4X100 metres relay, semi-finals.
17.30 Decathlon: javelin.
17.30 200 metres flat—ladies, final.
18.00 3,000 metres steeples, final.
18.30 4X400 metres relay, semi-finals.
19.00 Decathlon: 1,500 metres flat.

28th July—Sunday—Eighth Day.

15.00 Marathon, start.
15.15 4X100 metres relay—ladies, semi-finals.
15.30 High jump—ladies, final.
15.30 4X100 metres relay, final.
15.40 10 kilometres walk.
16.45 4X100 metres relay—ladies, final.
17.00 4X400 metres relay, finals.
17.30 Marathon, arrival

—"Olympic News Service."

Modern Urdu Literature

The Joint Efforts Of Both Muslims And Hindus Have Contributed To Its Remarkable Development

By SIR ABDUL QADIR

The word "modern," when used with reference to Urdu literature, covers a somewhat longer period of time than it would if used in connection with English literature, with its much older traditions and more rapidly changing trends.

THE middle of the Nineteenth century, when Ghalib and Zauq, the famous poets of Delhi, flourished in the time of Bahadur Shah, the last of the Mogul Emperors, is often taken as the starting period of modern Urdu literature. Until then, Urdu literature possessed only some simple stories in prose, some fairy tales in verse, and a number of "divans"—i.e., collections of "ghazals" or love songs. The Persian language was the language of the court and literature, and the best writers in India devoted themselves to writing Persian.

Ghalib—A Landmark

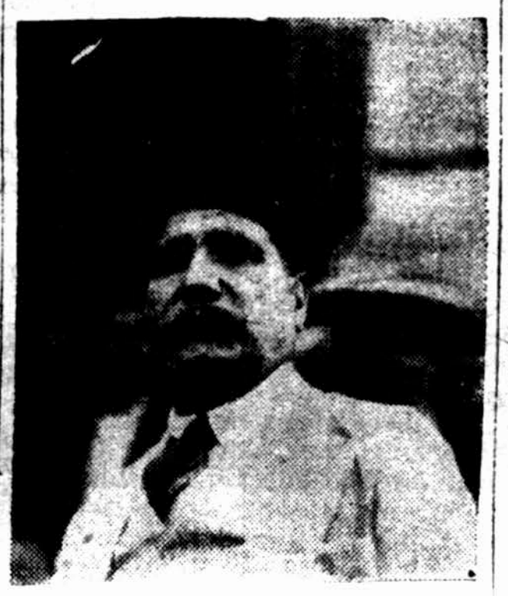
Ghalib had won a reputation as a writer of excellent Persian poetry before he began writing verses in Urdu, but he owes his lasting fame to his small collection of Urdu poems, rather than to his larger work in Persian. His Urdu verses have a beauty of their own, which many other writers have tried to imitate, but not with great success. To him also belongs the credit of being the first to write good Urdu prose, by adopting a simple and easy style of letter-writing in Urdu. His letters read as if he was familiarly talking to the friends to whom he wrote. These letters have been collected and printed, under the name of "Urdu-i-Muala," and serve as a model of Urdu prose. Ghalib may thus be regarded as a landmark in the history of Urdu literature, and, therefore, the period, with which I have to deal, may be described as the post-Ghalib period.

It is not possible to give here anything but a very brief survey of the various forms of literary activity that have characterized this period. Though "ghazal" writing, which was the main occupation of the poets of the old school, still continues, Urdu poetry is not finding fresh fields in poems describing the beauties of nature, or singing the songs of patriotism, or promulgating the best thought of modern philosophy. In prose, this literature has made great advances. Besides numerous translations from English and other Western literatures, it now possesses a large number of original works of fiction, of history, of travel and biography. As a medium of fluent and impressive public speaking, Urdu has been found to be very effective and is very commonly used.

Many causes have contributed to the development of modern Urdu literature. Contact with western literature, through the medium of the English language, has been an important factor in its development. The growing desire to have a suitable medium of exchange of ideas between different parts of India, within the sphere of Indian languages, has been another source of strength. The increasing attention paid to indigenous literature by the educated youth of the country has also helped this achievement. In spite of the controversy that has been going on with regard to the rival claims of Urdu and Hindi, it is gratifying that the contribution made by Hindu writers of Urdu to the advancement of Urdu literature has been very substantial.

Sir Syad's Influence

It is remarkable that the founders of the new school of Urdu



Iqbal.

literature has been mostly men who did not have a direct access to English literature, but who were shrewd and far-sighted enough to catch the spirit of it from the atmosphere around them, and to introduce some of its attractive features in their own writings, without slavishly imitating western literature and without impairing the beauty of their own style. To this galaxy of writers belong the honoured names of Sir Syad Ahmad, Hali, Azad and Shibli, among others.

Sir Syad Ahmad's actual contribution to literature consists mainly of the essays written for his famous magazine, the "Tehzib-ul-Akhlaq," on educational, social and cultural subjects; but the debt that Urdu literature owes to him was of a more indirect nature, through the influence that he exercised over many of his contemporaries.

Hali owed much of his inspiration, for the line he took in poetry and prose, to Sir Syad. The idea of his famous "Musaddas," "The Tide and Ebb of Islam," was probably inspired by Sir Syad, as appears from a letter of his addressed to the poet when the book came out. Sir Syad observes in that letter that if God would ask him about the best deed that he had done during his sojourn in the world, he would claim for himself the credit of having been the means of getting Hali to write this poem.

Similarly, the influence of Sir Syad on the work of Nazir Ahmad and Shibli was very great. On Mohammad Husain Azad, he had no direct influence, but there can be no doubt that the ideas that spread through the influence of Sir Syad could not have left Azad unaffected.

The Lahore School

Azad was a residental of Delhi and a pupil of Zauq. After the troublous days of 1857, when many families of Delhi migrated to safer places for refuge, Azad went to Lahore, and, later on, found a suitable niche for himself as a Professor of Persian in the Oriental College there, when that institution came into being. There he came in contact with Colonel Holroyd, who was in charge of the Public Instruction Department of the Punjab at the time. He was a scholarly man and a friend of oriental learning. He found in Azad a promising co-worker and encouraged him in every way. Though Azad could write beautiful verse and his poems are quite popular, his real contribution to Urdu literature has been through his prose works—"The Qisas-i-Hind" which consists of stories from Indian history, and the "Darbar-i-Akbari," which describes the court of Akbar. He made Lahore his home and lived and died there and was responsible, to a great degree, for the popularity of Urdu literature in the Punjab.

Many other literary men from Delhi settled in the Punjab, and their work, along with those of some eminent writers belonging to the province, constitutes a school of writing which may be called the Lahore School of Urdu Literature. The contribution of Lahore to the volume of modern Urdu literature is considerable, and in the number of periodicals and journals published in Urdu it is ahead of every other centre. It can also take legitimate pride in the fact that it produced a first-

(Continued On Page 51)

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Some Indian Tennis Characters

S. L. R. Sawhney

He Must Overcome His Lack Of Nerve If He Is To Shine Still Brighter

BY J. M. GANGULI

THERE are some players who learn to unlearn. S. L. R. Sawhney is one of them.

That was the impression, which was more than ever left on a close observer of his performance in the last East India championship in Calcutta. And yet, why should he be so does not appear clear on the surface of his play A player well ahead of his rivals in the country in versatility, tall and nimble yet—though inclining to heaviness,—easy in strokes, graceful in their execution, and in short a player possessed in good measure of all the various qualities, which go to make up a class player, Sawhney is yet unable to attain great heights. He fails where he really cannot fail, he fumbles unknowingly, and he loses confidence and concentration at moments when they are of supreme importance.

A Psychological Complex

That is chiefly because his game lacks the psychological complement that is essential for smooth performance and balanced judgment. You can percieve his mind halting, hesitating and wandering when it ought to be on his opponent, watching him, studying him, anticipating him, and manoeuvring him into discomfort. It is regrettable no doubt, but with such mental equipment Sawhney oftener than not stales away and succumbs an opposition that does not crack easily under his opening attack. And if his opponent has a reputation at his back, it is all the worse for Sawhney, whose mind is thereby more agitated. What is still worse, if Sawhney loses he gets a fright of his victor, and thenceforward instead of seeking more meetings with him so as to study him and get over his own defects he would want to avoid him.

That leaves Sawhney's game where it has been. For his psychological stiffening and nervous strengthening it is defeats which are of more educative value to him than wins, and for that reason he should seek encounters with his victors and strong rivals not caring whether a possible defeat will mar his reputation or not. In my early days in cricket I remember how shaky I sometimes gelt when going to bat, particularly if the earlier batsmen had failed. It was not unoften that I sought a lower place in the batting order than my form and steadiness justified. An old and experienced cricketer, who had studied my psychology once told me "you are quite promising, but rather nervous; the performance of the preceding batsmen influences you too much. The best thing for you to do is not to sit and watch them play before you go in, but to go first and face the attack yourself."

I took that advice, and very beneficially too. I became an opening batsman and for one thing my nervous debility was gone. I would in all sincerity tender a similar advice to Sawhney "Go and face your victor and strong rivals as often as you can." Though he is past his early youth Sawhney is still capable of improvement and ascending the tennis ladder.

Improving Driving

As regards his play as it is, the most notable weakness lies in his driving. His drives either way are shortish and devoid of sting. The consequence is that he is unable to utilise to full advantage his good volleying capacity. He advances forward to intercept and finish off a rally, but how often is he not passed by those who are good on the back hand. Sawhney scores mostly from such interception and volleying from up in the court; in fact he has few other effective winning strokes. How very important it is therefore, for him to improve his driving. But on that department of the game I have not seen him concentrating. Lovers of tennis in the country who would like to see India go ahead in the tennis world, expect more of Sawhney than they have as yet seen. Let Sawhney look to his defects and remove them and then he would not disappoint.

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India's Cultural Heritage

Premier Of South African Union Pays Tribute

We take the following interesting note from the "Pramudha Bharat":—

Not long ago Swami Adyananda of the Ramakrishna Mission received from General Hertzog, Premier of the Union of South Africa, a very appreciative letter about Indian thought and culture, in acknowledgment of the former's gift of the three volumes of "The Cultural Heritage of India" to the latter. We reproduce the greater part of the letter below for our readers who may find it interesting:

"Dear Mr. Adyananda,—Since receiving your kind gift, the three volumes of "The Cultural Heritage of India," I have been very greatly interested in their contents, and desire to convey to you my hearty appreciation for the fine gift which has brought me into a relationship with Indian thought and culture that has been, and will continue to be to me, a great and exceptional source of information and delight.

"I feel positive that the publication of these volumes will prove to be a great service not only to India but also to the rest of the world, where ignorance of India and Indian culture has been a very great obstacle to the due appreciation of the part played by India and Indians in the civilisation and progress of the world.

"I should be greatly indebted to you if you would be so kind as to convey to the members of the Ramakrishna Mission my heartfelt gratitude and thanks for the great gift which will always be a valuable and treasured asset in my library. . .

"With very kind regards and greetings.

I remain, yours sincerely, (sd.) J. B. M. Hertzog."

A REVIEW.

Reviewing "The Cultural Heritage of India," in the "Times Literary Supplement," London, the reviewer has made the following weighty observations about Indian genius and India's future role in the history of mankind: "For centuries their (Indians) one great aim has been 'the realization of God.' The book is a revelation of the extent to which they have attained their object and entered into harmony with the Great Spirit of the Universe. And it may well happen that it will be to India, as well as to Palestine, that we shall have to look for the Spirit which will unite men in building a kingdom of God upon earth."

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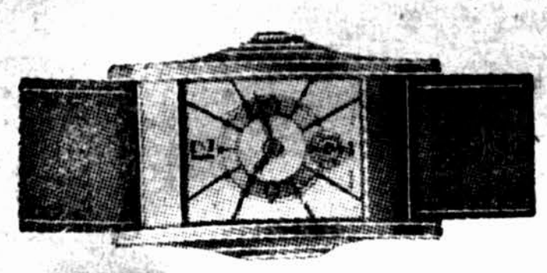

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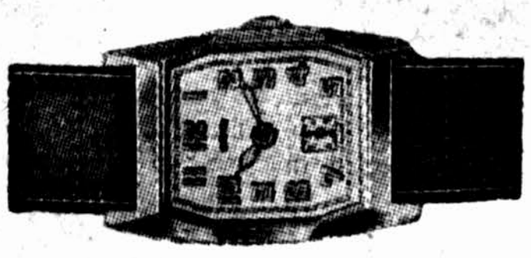

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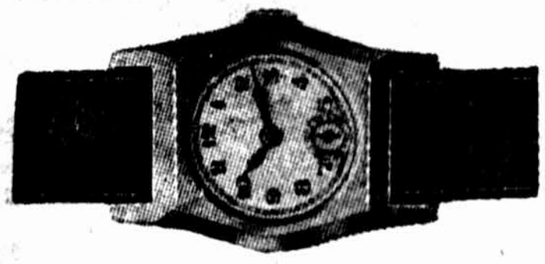

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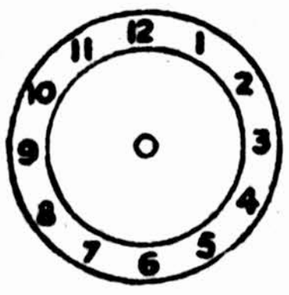

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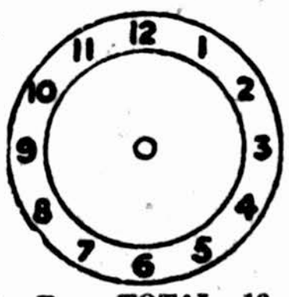
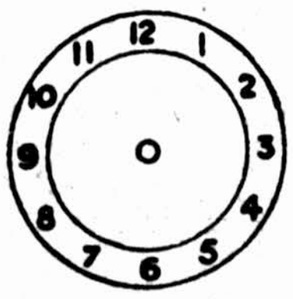


B. TOTAL 18.

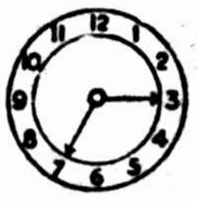


C. TOTAL 16.

D. TOTAL

Example

The total mentioned against Dial "Y" on the right is 10. All you do is to set one hand on 7 and the other on 3 which gives you 7+3—10.



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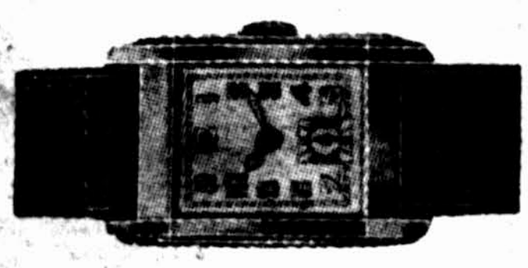

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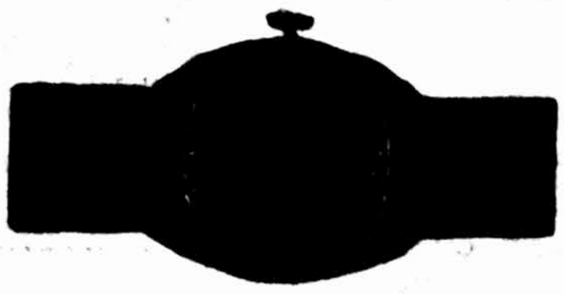

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Man's Next 'Jump'

The Coming Race Will Possess Faculties That We Now Regard As Supernormal

IT never occurs to the overwhelming majority of people, including religious teachers, scientists, and philosophers, that mankind will ever be other than it is at present. It is just taken for granted that the human beings, as we know them to-day, represent a fixed type that is incapable of development. Yet if we believe in the broad principles of evolution, why should we suppose that there will be no further improvement in the human species? asks Mr. J. D. Beresford, the well-known novelist, writing in "Prediction." He continues:—

It is not possible, in this case, to argue from history. History has not gone on long enough. The earliest account of civilisation goes back a paltry ten thousand years at the most, and in this connection ten thousand years is almost nothing.

But if we go back beyond the historical period, anything say from a hundred to five hundred thousand years, we find from the evidence of paleontology that the human species has, in the course of that period, changed very considerably. Why, then, should we suppose that the man of the future will resemble in all important particulars the man of to-day?

The Next "Jump"

Now the modern theory with regard to evolution is that it does not proceed slowly and regularly in the production of a new species, but that every now and again there have been comparatively sudden "jumps", and a new species has come into being within a few thousand or it may be even a few hundred years.

And I believe, and I am not alone in this belief, that the present century will witness the beginning of one of these "jumps" in the further evolution of mankind. What we want to know, therefore, is the direction that this new development will take.

Can we forecast it? I claim that we most certainly can, and I say without any hesitation that it will be in the direction of a greater Occult and spiritual endowment.

One of the signs is the increasing number of people who exhibit the faculties of clairvoyance and clairaudience. There have been exceptional individuals in the past who have had these faculties (Joan of Arc was a clairaudient). But at the present time those gifts are becoming fairly common. It is barely a hundred years ago since we first heard of Spiritualism and the gifts of Spiritualistic mediums. Now we are so familiar with both that they are accepted as matters of course. At the beginning of last century such a thing as automatic writing was unknown, and the strange phenomena of ectoplasm and the "direct voice", would have been regarded as something like witchcraft.

Powers That May Soon Be Common

These facts go to show that new psychic potentialities are being developed sporadically among an increasing number of individuals, a tiny minority compared with the mass of mankind but an indication of the increasing numbers to come.

Clairvoyance, for instance, is a gift that is possessed by some people who are disinclined to boast or even to mention their powers. They are able to see not only auras but thought-forms passing from one speaker to another, and can tell whether the speakers are in agreement or not. They can see other emanations, also, and know by them if the person observed is in good health I may add that I have had direct and irrefutable evidence of these powers.

Another sign is the growing acceptance of the phenomena of telepathy, a word that was not invented until 1882. A very large number of people have had personal experience of this in some form or another, but it has not yet become general enough for us to learn the right conditions for exchanging thoughts with relations and friends at a distance. But in the comparatively near future the development of this faculty might make an enormous difference to mankind as a whole.

Then, again, we have in the last few years had an immense revival of the belief in mental, faith or spiritual healing, which means that our powers in this direction are extending. It is too difficult and involved a subject to be discussed here, but there can be no possible question that "miracles" of healing which a generation ago were ascribed to Divine interference with natural laws, are now recognised as being within the compass of human agency, and are the result of spiritual laws that we are only just beginning to recognise.

These things, indeed, are commonplace to the readers of 'Prediction,' but have you found in them the promise of that "jump" in evolution I am here accepting as the inevitable next step in human progress? Yet they all point that way. Let us briefly consider the implications, so far as I have set them out.

The first is an increased power of sight, a power that will permit us, through a refinement of the physical organ of the eye, to see a range of wave-lengths at present beyond our capacity. We know that things can be "seen" by a sensitive plate (the infra-red rays, for example, and the "extras" in spirit photography) beyond the normal range of vision. We are morally certain, also, that some animals are able to see things that we do not Well, I prophesy that in the next few generations, men and women will have optical knowledge of the spiritual world about them, will be able to see not only thought-forms and auras—including those of the animal and vegetable kingdom—but, also, spirit forms. None of these visions will produce fear in those who see them. They will be accepted as being as natural as the sight of a tree or a house—as, indeed, they are. But with the coming of these powers of vision, the materialism of the present day will pass for ever.

Leadership In The New World

The second power is that of intercommunication without any other apparatus than that possessed by the human brain. This, too, will make a great difference to ordinary life, especially as it will, even in the earlier stages of development, serve to link together those more highly developed individuals of the coming race who will be the spiritual and political leaders and teachers of the new world.

The third power, control of the physical organs and their maintenance in perfect health, by the agency of the mind and the spirit, will lead to the generation of a finer race, and considerably hasten the evolution of the other powers we have been discussing.

These instances alone would be sufficient to warrant the belief that the new race is already coming into being, but there are others less generally recognised. There is, for instance, the ability to separate the astral or etheric body from the physical, and witness and, to a limited extent, take part in, scenes at any distance, returning with full knowledge of all that has taken place.

There is the ability of bringing back knowledge of that other world, found by the astral body in deep sleep, the world that now reveals its secrets only to those adepts who have specially trained themselves to remember. All that the average man or woman knows of it, is by the revelation, now and again, of those rare dreams which are so soon forgotten on awakening. With that gift is linked, also, the gift of prophecy; for in that world earthly time is of no account.

The last instance that I will cite is the power to influence matter at a distance. There are adepts alive to-day who can do this, though they would never exhibit their powers for their own advantage. The secret lies in the power to control our vibrations and hence our emanations. The blasting the fig-tree by Jesus was no miracle in the ordinary sense. The doing of such things as this is only a question of physical development.

To sum up, I maintain that the coming race will be endowed with those faculties which we now regard as supernormal. It is the only progressive line that evolution can possibly take, since the development of our purely physical powers leads nowhere. The same may be said of any purely intellectual development.

If there is any sense and reason in the creation of the human race, it cannot be found in the production of a superman of the kind foreseen by Nietzsche. If man is not a spiritual being, he is nothing! But we are recognising more and more surely every day that matter is only an illusion of the physical senses and that our physical life is the dream from which we shall presently awake to a knowledge of reality.

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GIRLS ON THE WHEEL

No Other Exercise Is More Becoming Or Invigorating To The Fair Sex Than Cycling

Beauty Without Cosmetics

By JANKI DASS,

International 1|2 Mile Cycling Record-holder and Honorary Secretary, National Cyclists' Federation of India.

"FITNESS FIRST AND EVERYTHING AFTERWARDS", is a maxim that embodies the hoarded experience of many a wise generation.

The word "fitness" stands for the cleanliness of both mind and body. The "stars" of any time owe their perfection to their habits of cleanliness. Unquestionably exercise of recreative kind is a factor in the production and maintenance of such cleanliness. It purifies skin and blood; it purifies mind; it purifies soul; or in short, the real sublime beauty is guaranteed.

Before we conclude what kind of exercise women should take to, let us consider the types of bodies the different methods of physical culture make. It must be made clear that there are three kinds of healthy bodies, that is, muscular, bumpy and slim. A gymnast belongs to the first category, a wrestler to the bumpy one and cyclists, swimmers and long-distance runners are of the slim type, which is appreciated all over the world, because of its unusual grace and activity.

An Exercise Without Strain

Taking into consideration the slender frames of the weaker sex, Cycling finds its place on the top of the list. Its main advantages over other exercises lie in the facts, first that it fits entirely into the mood of the individual, who can make it as easy or as strenuous as she desires and she takes that exercise without the strain, burden and monotonous physical jerks that other exercises require. Secondly, there is an element of profound importance in the passage of the body through the air. The stimulus of wind upon the face and hands has a remarkable reflex action. Movement through the air at a speed that is customary in Cycling, is ideal for the maximum provision of the stimulant and explains an exhilaration that seems out of all proportion to the physical effort.

No other exercise is more invigorating to the fair sex than Cycling. Violent exercises, in most of the cases, do harm rather than provide any benefit to the slender bodies of women. There is always the danger of the strain. The disturbance is visualised to the system generally and particularly to the nervous system which results from violent explosive efforts demanding extreme concentration or from highly competitive contests of great public prominence such as lawn tennis tournaments, in which emotions such as anxiety, attention, judgment, apprehension, and the like are associated with the physical stress. But "in Cycling the effort, however severe and protracted, is more automatic, the nervous system does not suffer."

This statement is amply corroborated by a concensus of opinion taken from 3,500 English doctors who were recently interviewed. Over 99 p.c. of these doctors were strongly in favour of the bicycle for both physical exercises and mental recreation. One of them (H.R. Walting) says: "Medical testimony is overwhelmingly in favour of the bicycle not only as an aid to general physical well-being but, taken wisely as a valuable restoration to this recovering from illness or in need of gentle exercise in the open."

Beauty Without Cosmetics

There is little need for cosmetics when the healthy exercise of cycling becomes a habit. A fresh colour and sparkling eyes are natural attributes to the girl cyclist. The use of cosmetics is an unhealthy practice and leads to uncleanliness, both of mind and body. Beauty does not depend upon the artificiality that is stamped on the face; it can only be achieved by the girl, who possess a sound mind in a sound body.

With regular Cycling, no dieting is necessary to keep slim and the gentle exercise ensures that a full supply of good fresh air reaches the lungs, driving the stuffiness of the towns away.

Glaring Example

Dr. Adolphe Abrahams, who is the Honorary Medical Officer to the International Athletic Board and British Olympic Teams, while discussing the physique of one of the greatest modern girl cyclists (Miss Springhall of England) points out:—

"Her musculature is not conspicuous, although it is well proportioned in a general lightness of build. The calf is, however, exceptional and contrasts with a very slim ankle. That so much exercise is not incompatible with this aesthetic feature will be a source of considerable reassurance to lady cyclists....Physiologically she is a very fine athlete. Her chest expansion is one that anybody might envy. Her resting pulse rate is only 54".

Importance Of Relaxation

The continual strain on the modern girls, as a result of their protracted struggle for success in the hurly-burly of modern progress, proves so detrimental to their health that periodical relaxation is most essential for the maintenance of their "life and beauty." This is particularly true of the city girl living as she does in an atmosphere of artificiality with little or no contact with nature, the great healer. It is for these girls that the bicycle provides more opportunities than any other modern invention does. The cyclist is completely her own master. Her roving is not limited to the macadamised roads which touch only the fringes of the beauties of the natural sceneries. She has the freedom and ability to ramble the narrow lanes and bridle paths which everywhere lead to the more intimate beauties of nature....yet she is above the drudgery of the hiker.

Evidence Of Cycling's World Popularity Among Women

One cannot help being impressed with the wonderful increase in women cyclists in all countries. This applies particularly to Europe and America, where hundreds of thousands of girls and boys spend their holidays and week-ends "on the wheel." What a happy, care-free healthy lot of people they look. Cycling, whether as a sport or as a means of recreation, has grown to such an enormous extent that it is definitely recognised as an integral part of a nation's life. America, Europe, Australia and even South Africa and Japan, are studded with cycling stadiums and arenas wherein the youth of both the sexes indulge in cycle-racing meets every Sunday eve, and attract millions of people to cheer them up. Not only that, the bicycle, all the world over (with the exception of Western Asia) is a most democratic means of conveyance as well as a most aristocratic for the Royal families of the various nations are ardent cyclists. Then right down to the peasantry the cycle is highly esteemed, and we find cabinet ministers, members of parliament judges, clergy, shop girls and labourers riding gaily to and from their various occupations. The Hollywood stars are so much devoted to this healthy pastime, that equipped with haversack and camping material, they thoroughly enjoy their outings at every opportunity they get. They do prefer to combine the all embracing exercise and pleasure of cycling to the wearisome round of gymnasium.

India's Need

This is how the girls of the "civilised countries" are beginning to accept the bicycle, but, in India, the mothers of tomorrow have a long way to go in understanding the use of this "great marvel." The chief objection comes from the old conservative folk, who do not let their daughters to go in for anything that is "smart." It is the duty of the modern girls to discard such "hypocrisy." There should be no hesitation or shyness in riding a bike with shorts on. Again the girls of this country think it below their dignity to ride the bicycle, or at least they believe the bicycle is meant only to take us to our offices, colleges or business firms and then to our homes. This is entirely wrong. The touring or sporting side of Cycling (which requires skill, speed, stamina, judgment—a great character—or, in short a sound mind in a sound body) must not be overlooked. Such very elements definitely pave the way for a sound basis for a great nation.

BOMBAY ARTIST'S SUCCESS AT CALCUTTA EXHIBITION

Mr. V. A. Mali, the well-known Bombay artist, who is a winner of several gold and silver medals, cash prizes and certificates for his distinctive works displayed in the exhibitions of several important Art Societies of India, such as Simla, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Mysore, Delhi, Amritsar, etc., has recently secured fresh feathers in his cap, from Calcutta Academy's 6th Annual Exhibition, which is being held at Indian Museum, Calcutta. He won the Maharaja Bahadur Sir Prodyot Coomar Tagore, K. C. I. E.'s Gold Medal for the best subject picture in the exhibition, besides winning a silver medal awarded by the President for the unique exhibit in the whole show. On one of the cover pages of this issue will be found a reproduction of his winning oil painting titled "Complaining for a new Saree".

Berlin-Rome-Tokio Axis At Work

IRAN

An Arena Of Imperialist Struggle

"AIRLINES in Iran and the Plans of Aggressors" is the title of an article in "Krasnaya Zveda" in which the author, N. Matov, shows how the imperialists are using Iran more and more for their aggressive ends.

"The geographical position of Iran", he says, "lends it paramount importance in the establishment of transit airlines from Europe to India, Indo-China, the Dutch East Indies and the like. At the same time, it places Iran in the centre of the struggle between the predatory imperialists for domination of the airways leading to the colonies."

Matov emphasises the fact that the establishment of airlines connecting the imperialist countries with their colonies in Asia demands large capital investments and could not be undertaken without Government support. The airlines are controlled by the respective Governments; this is true both with respect to the German Lufthansa, to the British Imperial Airways and to other lines.

Speaking of the changes that have taken place in 1938, the author states that the "aggressor countries", Germany, Italy and Japan, which attach great importance to the domination of the world airways and particularly those connecting the metropolitan countries with their colonies, are opening new airlines, and these in the direction of their expansionist schemes. Last October Italy extended the Rome-Jaffa line to Bagdad, the capital of Iraq. The Italian Ala Littoria Company, whose 'planes already fly to the frontiers of Iran, is now evidently aiming to contribute toward establishing practical communications for the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo axis.

Last April the German Lufthansa Co. opened a Berlin-Rodos-Damascus-Bagdad-Teheran-Kabul airline with the intention of extending it to China.

The author draws attention to the fact that plans of flights from Germany to Tokyo have been worked out in detail. "The Fascists, however, are experiencing great difficulties and reversals in realising these plans and are hence seeking to make use of their airlines already established by the French and the Brussn. The Iranian authorities, moreover, have come to their assistance, German planes having been permitted to land on Iranian aerodromes and Iranian meteorological and telegraph service being obligingly placed at the German pilots' disposal. Neither the Japanese nor the German press makes any secret of the fact that the line through Teheran and Kabul to China and Japan was opened for purely military and political purposes. Nevertheless despite the obvious facts and the statements of the Fascists themselves, the Iranian authorities deny the existence of this line and maintain that the flights over this route are irregular and pursue no aims other than economic. As a matter of fact, it is well known that this German line does exist and is run at a dead loss. It engages principally in the transportation of so-called "German specialists" with whom the Iranian state apparatus and industrial and trading concerns are packed. Moreover, we will be making no revelation if we inform the Iranian public that there are actually two German airlines over Iranian territory. One of them works regularly and the other, in view of the unsuccessful experiment last year, will evidently begin to function this year. But it is not a question of transit air lines. In accordance with the requirements of one or another of the imperialist countries, new lines connecting Teheran with Iran and other countries of the Near East are being opened."

The Iranian aircraft industry is in an embryonic state as a result of the failure by the Government to encourage private initiative. The development of aviation in Iran is taking the form not so much of increasing Iran's own aviation as of utilizing Iran as a transit air route for the needs of the imperialist powers. From this standpoint, Iran is becoming more and more the arena of the struggle on the part of the various imperialist plunderers, a situation which leads to the country being turned into a semi-colonial jumping-off ground for the realization of imperialist schemes.

Vitamins And Hormones

INTERESTING DEMONSTRATIONS AT THE BERLIN ACADEMY FOR MEDICAL POST-GRADUATE TRAINING—DANGERS OF DIETING—HORMONES PRODUCE COUNTER-SUBSTANCES—BERIBERI THROUGH DRINKING—VITAMIN C FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

By DR. L. KUHLE

The fact that in spite of all progress made by a highly developed chemical research, we are at the very beginning of biological knowledge as far as the functional factors, vitamins and hormones, are concerned, was demonstrated at a meeting of the Berlin Academy for Medical Post-Graduate Training, whose subject was the aforementioned organic factors and which was arranged and presided over with great circumspection by Professor Dr. Bansi.

It is evidently easier for the scientific chemist to resolve one of these substances, once it is discovered, into its molecules and then to reproduce it synthetically as a white crystalline powder, than it is for the physician to find out and clearly define the effect it has on, and the part it plays in, the complex functions of the organism. There are only two ways to determine the effect of a hormone: to observe the pathological changes which take place after removing the respective secretary organ by operative methods, and, on the other hand, to see how far the pathologic state reverts to normal when injections with organic hormones are made.

An additional difficulty lies in the painstaking search for suitable animals for experiments.—Under the direction of German research workers, most of whom belong to the school of noted scientific chemist Windaus of Gottingen, biological chemistry has succeeded in finding, analyzing, isolating and preserving so great a number of hormones that medical science in its turn has been enabled to make a successful start in fighting diseases with hormones.

Hormones For Rheumatism

The treatment of diabetes with insulin and the use of generative glandular hormones in the treatment of various functional disturbances constitute the oldest and so far most explored field in which hormone therapy has been applied. Professor Kaufmann and Professor Bansi lectured on the many possibilities for using hormone preparations, and Professor Gudzent on the connection between various forms of articular rheumatism and deficient hormone productivity in certain organs.

In women undergoing the change of life rheumatic symptoms have been observed in connection with the diminishing functions of the generative glands. With injections of female glandular hormone a great improvement has sometimes been achieved.

For some time scientific research has also investigated the connection between the deafness of old age and hormone activity. Here, too, in many cases the reduced functional activity of organs which would seem to have little to do with hearing, is often responsible for the gradual loss of hearing. The treatment with hormones is in this case a sort of rejuvenation.

By supplying substances no longer produced by the organism in adequate quantities, but necessary for the proper functioning of the body, the respective organs are caused to act again in a normal manner. Of course, by this treatment people are not "rejuvenated," as little as they were rejuvenated by undergoing certain operations to which no serious scientist any longer pays attention.

Vitamins And Diseases

The other great group of functional factors, the vitamins, are likewise closely connected with a number of symptoms of disease. Dr. med. habil. Schwiegk and Professor Horsters were able to report on numerous relations between vitamin deficiency and diseases. Particularly in recent years a deficiency in vitamin C was discovered and examined in cases of several contagious diseases. There are two possibilities for explaining this phenomenon: either there are not sufficient vitamins contained in the food of the patient, or the organs which store vitamins, especially the liver, are hindered in their functions by the disease. In cases of pneumonia a deficiency of vitamin C could be impressively demonstrated.

Though the beneficial effect of doses of vitamin has not yet been proved beyond doubt, yet several scientists were able to bring about a marked improvement by large doses of vitamin C in the form of ascorbin acid, provided the treatment set in at a very early stage of the illness. A supply of vitamins is further important in cases of stomach and intestinal disorders.

The Modern Diet

Formerly the diet for people with a "weak" stomach was based in the first place on easily digestible food, while the vitamins needed to build up the body were not paid sufficient attention. Thus patients with stomach troubles usually did not get the indispensable vital vitamins with their diet and it was really not astonishing that it often took them a long time to regain their strength.

Modern diet is based on the results of vitamin research, and if foodstuffs rich in vitamins do not agree with the patient, he is treated with isolated vitamins. A deficiency of vitamin B 1—the so-called aneurin, a lack of which causes beriberi—can call forth grave ailments. This essential vitamin is found in fruit, whole cereals, walnuts and hazelnuts to name only a few foodstuffs. Many nervous disorders, certain forms of neuralgia and rheumatism find their explanation in a deficiency of vitamin B 1.

A drunkard was introduced to the audience, whose "onesided diet" as preferred by such patients led to serious nervous disorders; moreover, all symptoms of beriberi were present. Here, too, only a careful treatment with vitamins and foods rich in vitamins can help.

Ideas about the value of certain foods as part of the regular diet have undergone radical changes. While a few decades ago black and cayenne pepper and similar "hot" condiments were looked upon as exceedingly harmful, and salt, on the other hand, was liberally used, we know to-day that the opposite holds true. Excessive quantities of salt are injurious while red peppers contain the vital vitamin C—a strong case for curry, chili con carne, et al.

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RANA PRATAP: A SYMBOL OF THE SOUL OF INDIA

By SADHU T. L. VASWANI

(From the address at the Rana Pratap Jayanti meeting.)

With music and musical speeches you have celebrated to-day the great hero of Indian history. And as I sat in your midst, listening to your speeches and to your songs, I felt that there was in them a note of sadness. There was a note of sadness, specially, in that song which our dear brother from Dehradun sang so beautifully as he played upon his musical instrument. And that song moved my eyes to tears. That song changed the current of my thoughts. As I listened to the wonderful song, I began to say to myself; Is there not sadness in the soul of India! India's soul has been sad for many centuries. The soul of India is sad to-day. There is sadness in the heart of India: and Rana Pratap was a picture of sadness.

Picture Of Sadness

I think of Rana Pratap wandering in the forest with sadness in his heart, moving over hills and mountains with sadness in his heart, sitting solitary in his little cottage with sadness in his heart, feeding his pretty child with sadness in his heart, moving hither and thither pursued by the Moghul army; moving hither and thither with his wife, with sadness in his heart. Rana Pratap was a picture of sadness and in that sense was a symbol of the soul of India. I think of Rana Pratap as a tragic figure in the world's history. There was tragedy in the life of Rana Pratap. He fought against destiny and it seems to me destiny defeated him. But, in life we are not concerned with defeat or victory. We are concerned with this one thing only—Was the fight fought fairly, with clean weapons, with courage and strength? Destiny defeated Rana Pratap, but he played his part as a hero. We are here to celebrate not success, but a heroic soul, who losing all, never lost his honour. It shone all the brighter in the darkness of his defeat I sometimes think that the spirit of history is indifferent to success or defeat. Is not this the teaching of the Gita? The spirit of history does not take note of whether you win or lose. And Rana Pratap lost—as a hero. He fought as a hero; he lost as a hero.

The story of the life of Rana Pratap is one of tragedy. And tragedy is a conflict of right with right. Tragedy is a conflict of 'Dharma' and 'Dharma'. The great conflict of Rana Pratap was with Akbar. And, let me say frankly I have a high opinion of Akbar. I regard Akbar as one of the great kings in the world's history. Great was Akbar; but there was one fatal flaw in his policy. Akbar was imperialistic. Rana Pratap was intensely nationalistic. The conflict between Akbar and Pratap, I interpret as a conflict between nationalism and imperialism. Pratap was a hero; and I have never for a moment thought that Pratap thought ill of Akbar; nor did Akbar think ill of Pratap. Each admired the other. Yet, there was a conflict between the two, because Akbar was a symbol of Imperialism and Pratap was a symbol of Nationalism. So, as you think of that period in India's history I beg of you not to think ill of Akbar. I have a quarrel with Imperialism; but for Akbar the man I have a rich admiration.

Inevitable Conflict

Here then was the tragedy of Pratap's life. It was a case of conflict between right and right. Akbar sitting on the Moghul's throne thought he had the right to build a big empire and crush independent nationalities! Pratap, as a defender of Chitor, thought he must be strictly nationalistic. The conflict was inevitable, and in that conflict destiny seemed to decide against Pratap. And this is why my heart is sad when I think of Rana Pratap. I believe Rana Pratap stood for a great ideal, a great principle, a great movement. But Rana Pratap was defeated. The right cause did not seem to win. Pratap belongs to the rank of defeated. Destiny, I repeat, fought against him. Why Rana Pratap was defeated is a question which students of History may consider. But, the fact remains that this great patriot, this great hero, suffered much and yet did not meet success.

I regard Rana Pratap as one of the greatest figures in the world's history. One of the laws of the national advance is hero worship; and I want the spirit of hero worship to grow from more to more among the young men of India. Hawthorne has a very beautiful story of a young man who meditated upon the face of a young hero. And, as this young man meditated upon the face of the hero, gradually something of the beauty of the hero passed into the face of this young man. He became a hero himself! This story, whether historically true or not, is spiritually true. This story embodies the great spiritual truth that you become like what you meditate upon. If you meditate upon great heroes, in due course something of their wisdom, something of their "shakti" will pass into you. The heroism which slumbers in you will wake up. Rana Pratap fought with courage, and you have many fights to fight with courage. So many of our young men suffer from passivity. Rana Pratap was not merely a man of courage; Rana Pratap combined courage with another great quality. How may I know it! Rana Pratap combined courage with "tapasya."

Swarajya Through Silence

There is a moving story of how he, sitting in his cottage one day, has nothing to give to his dear son who is crying for bread! Pratap picks up blades of grass, and these he gives to his beloved boy to eat! Pratap was a man who would suffer all, but not surrender the royalty of the soul. I often say to myself: what right have we to speak of India, if we are not prepared to live the life of 'tapasya!" I am afraid we talk too much. A young man met me sometime ago and he discussed with me things concerning Swaraj. And he said: "So many things are told us as to the way of achieving swaraj; one man says one thing, and another man says another thing: we are confounded. What is your way to win swaraj!" And I spoke to him of "Swaraj through silence." We talk too much. We have too many meetings. Many meetings are a sign of weakness. In the world's history I know of no subject-country where so many meetings were held as are held in India to-day. We talk and talk, and talk goes on eternally!

How many are they into whose hearts has entered the iron? How many are the hearts that are throbbing for the true love for India? Often we talk and think we have done our duty. So may it not be with me! So may it not be with you, young men! The way to 'Swaraj' is the way of silence—of silent resolves and silent service. Noises, excitement, clamour of crowds, remonstration, will not build New India. You will help in building a new nation in the measure in which you will practise the "sadhana" of silence. Paper-resolutions never achieved freedom in any country. Not paper resolutions, but silent resolves will make a new India.

Within you is "shakti." And the way of drawing out the "shakti" is "tapasya." I want young men to grow in a spirit of simplicity—in the spirit of self-restraint, in the spirit of silent service, in the spirit of "Brahmacharya," of respect for the body and reverence for creative force within them. I want them to grow in reverence for the great ideals which made India great in the long ago.

You speak of Pratap as a "Rana"; I love to think of him as a 'fakir.' I think of him as a 'fakir' going from place to place, moving from village to village, mixing with the multitudes, pouring out on them a little of the sadness of his heart. Not all. Much of his sadness, methinks he sang to the mountains and streams of Rajputana. The vision and the dream in his heart he sang to Nature and Nature's God. Pratap was a man of silence; and I want the spirit of silence to grow in us all. Young men! you do not know of the hopes in my heart. You do not know with what dreams in my eyes I sit in your midst—what silent thought and aspirations I breathe out to you. God grant you strength to receive some of these silent vibrations of my soul!

Children For Service

A great leader of modern Egypt was Zaghlul Pasha. He was a barrister; he could have built a big house and made a big fortune, but he loved his country and giving up all thoughts of making

(Continued On Page 55)

Shrimati Kasturba Gandhi, Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Patel and Rajkumari Amrit Kaur resting in the house of Syt. Chikkabhai, the Bardoli Satyagrahi, who had taken a vow of not returning to Bardoli Taluka till his lands, confiscated during the Civil Disobedience Movement, were restored to him.

Pleasant Homes

A Guest Room Furnished With Left-overs

"Old but not antique," writes Mrs. R. H. R., "that was the trouble with the furniture in my guest room. But I designed it all over and did the remodelling myself, and it really looks quite exciting. My husband helped with the carpentry.

"The colour scheme is black and white, and the result is modern. I cuts the legs off the bed and set the side boards up making it more contemporary looking. The base of the draped dressing table is an old oil stow with boards across the top and a skirt added.

My husband helped with the carpentry.

The night table is an old medicine cabinet that was on a dresser years ago. The chest of drawers is an old bureau with the mirror taken off and hung on the wall.

"Both bed and chest of drawers are painted white with a wedge-shaped panel of black painted boldly down the center of each. Dressing table skirt is white with black banding and white ball fringe. On the floor I have crocheted rugs in geometric design. The slipper chair is covered in black with piping in white. Bedspread is white with black piping. Curtains are white with rows of pink and black ball fringe. The wall is shaded pink and this note of pink is repeated in lamps, dressing table bottles and cushions.

"So many of my friends have copied my idea and have found it very inexpensive to work out. I thought maybe your readers might like to hear about it too, and I would feel so thrilled to have helped others solve their problems."

"Thank you, Mrs. R. I think you've been very clever in making such an attractive room out of left-overs. I'm always delighted to hear from my readers about decorating experience.

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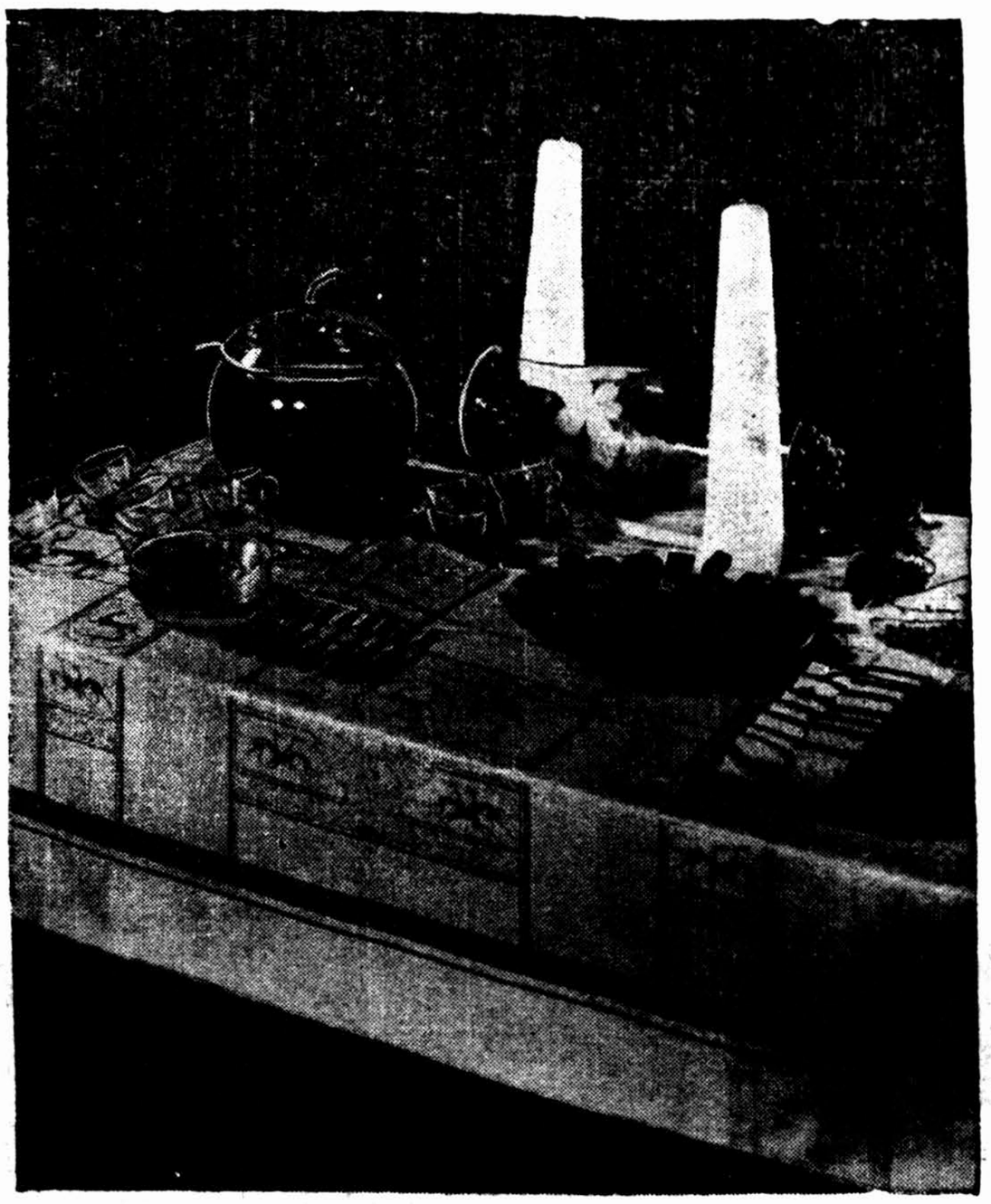

Linen damask in a stag pattern is an attractive cover for a table set for a watch night party.

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HOME PARTIES ARE BACK IN STYLE

Suggestions For Refreshment And Accessories

There's no doubt about it, home parties are back in style. And they're playing nice old-time parlor games again, even in very sophisticated places.

Try some guessing games yourself sometime if you have your doubts. Give the amateur magicians the stage and let's hear from the men who know card tricks.

Or just settle down to some rowdy simple-minded games that people don't take as hard as they do bridge. You'd be surprised what a good time will be had by all.

Hot Tea Punch

Here's the recipe for an innocuous but very delicious refreshment for the teen-agers:

2 cups of pineapple juice.
1 pint of strong black tea.
1 quart of apple juice.
1 quart of loganberry juice.
6 cloves.
1 stick cinnamon.
Lemon juice to taste.

Make very strong tea, steeping the cloves and the cinnamon with it. Strain and add fruit juices, adding the sugar if it is necessary. Then with a glass of lemon juice in one hand a tasting spoon in the other, add the finishing touches, for it must be zippy in flavor. This should be served piping hot.

If you want to entertain with an air, the main thing is to settle on one menu that you do nicely, then get accessories to serve it beautifully. You can play on the same theme with all kinds of variations, but don't try to skip all around with one kind of party this time and another the next. Not until your cupboard is versatile enough in its equipment, that is.

Subject of a debate among Southgate County School pupils was:

If Lord Nuffield, Dorothy Round, Hitler, Epstein, Greta Garbo and Henry Hall were all passengers in a balloon and one had to be jettisoned to carry the rest to safety who would be sacrificed?

The result was: Epstein.

"There is no accounting for the tastes of modern youth," commented the headmaster of the school after hearing the result.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

LEAGUE ARMAMENTS YEAR BOOK

THE new edition of the Armaments Year-Book 1938 (fourteenth year), which has just appeared, shows that the competition in armaments, which the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1936 described as "a race towards grave and unknown dangers" has been accentuated rather than otherwise during 1938.

The Armaments Year-Book is admittedly the only publication in the world in which it is possible to find all essential information published by Governments, or obtained directly from Governments, on the armed forces of nearly every country in the world.

The present edition, like its predecessors, contains detailed monographs on the organisation of the armies, navies and air forces of sixty-four States' members and non-members of the League of Nations, as also with regard to the majority of colonies and colonial forces throughout the world. The monographs are in general divided into four chapters dealing respectively with land armies, air forces, navies and national defence expenditure.

In the case of land armies, the monographs give particulars of the following points:

Main characteristics of the armed forces.

Organs of military command and administration.

Territorial military areas.

Organisation and composition of the army (higher units, arms and services)

Police forces, etc.

System of recruiting and period of service.

Cadres (recruiting, promotion.)

Schools.

Preparatory military training and para-military instruction.

Passive defence against aerochemical attacks Civil and industrial mobilisation.

Army effectives.

In the case of air forces, where these are organised as an independent arm, the same arrangement as for the army has been followed as far as possible thanks to the cooperation of certain Governments. It has also been possible to give recent figures regarding the number of aircraft attached to their armies

The chapter of navies contains particulars of warships by categories and of the most important characteristics of each vessel or of each class of vessel. In the case of some countries particulars are also given of the organisation of the central administration of the navy and the effective of the naval forces

The tables of national defence expenditure of the different countries have been prepared in accordance with the methods followed in previous edition of the Armaments Year-Book, without in general attempting "to recast defence budgets according to a standard system in order to make them comparable."

Each edition of the Armaments Year-Book is revised and, as far as possible, brought up to date and completed in the light of the official publications specified in the bibliography attached to this volume The present edition embodies the changes which have taken place in the military organisation of the different countries up to September 1938. As regards budgetary effectives and expenditure on national defence, the figure for 1938 (or 1938-39) will be found in the case of the majority of countries.

The information contained in the Armaments Year-Book relates solely to the organisation of the various armed forces in peacetime, no detail being available in official publications as to reserve material and the like. Owing to the difference in military systems and the transitional state of the laws on armaments in certain countries, it has not been possible to follow a uniform plan in all the monographs.

There is a close connection between the different chapters of each monograph; and to form a correct idea of any particular aspect of the military organisation of a given country, it is necessary to read the whole monograph, or at any rate those chapters which supplement one another. In certain cases, for example, a perusal of the chapter concerning military effectives must be supplemented by reading the chapter on the system of recruiting. Each monograph is preceded by a short table giving particulars of the area, population, length of railways and length of land and sea frontiers of the country in question.

The Armaments Year-Book contains in addition two annexes. Annex I contains the Conventions, Treaties and Agreements relating to the limitation of armaments coucluded between different countries from 1817 to 1938. Annex II contains a number of recapitulatory tables on the characteristics of the armed forces of the different countries, the changes in military expenditure in the years 1932 to 1937, and comparative statistics of the navies of certain powers.

Federation And Its Future

FEDERATION AND ITS FUTURE (MARATHI). Author: T. R. Deogirikar. Publishers Chitrashala Press, Poona, pp. 508. Price Rs. 2.

Mr. Deogirikar has just published a treatise called "Federation anee Tyachen Bhavitavya" or "Federation and its Future." Both the author and the writer of the Foreword proclaim that this treatise is less an exposition of the constitution established by the Government of India Act, 1935 than a political commentary on the deficiencies thereof from the Indian national point of view. For this frankness we are grateful to the author. In this respect this book differs from another book published earlier, which also is a propagandist work but puts on an academic garb.

The book is divided into twenty-five chapters and contains about a dozen illustrations. It opens with a historical summary followed by a brief explanation of the idea of Federation and some illustrations of Federal structure. This part could have been a little less journalistic in style. Then follows a chapter headed "Before the Federation". One must admit one does not find in this chapter what one expected. And then at once follows the chapter "why is Federation opposed?" The exposition of the constitution has to wait until after this chapter. And even the expository part bristles with 'obiter dicta' of a different character.

The author's claim that his book will be equally useful to the ordinary reader as well as to the serious student requires examination. Only a genius can produce such a work. If it means that parts of this book are good for the ordinary reader and some other parts are good for the serious student, the claim may be admitted.

The author has made a grievance of the difficulty of correctly translating legal terminology employed in the Act. Frankly, authors of books of this kind need not make that grievance. After all such a book in Marathi is not a document which is going to be interpreted in a court of law. As far as one can look into the future, Marathi is not going to be the language of legislation. Marathi authors should content themselves with explaining the English terms and, if exact Urdu equivalents are at all available they should be made popular. Otherwise the English words should be made popular. To take only one instance, the word 'Federation' is more easily and completely understood by the ordinary newspaper readers than its many manufactured equivalents in Marathi.

Having made this grievance, the author has attained most indifferent success in giving Marathi equivalents. Where he should have been confident he is different, and 'vice versa.' He has for example, correctly rendered the term "Instrument of Instructions" and has hesitated. On the

(Continued On Page 46)

Archaeology In Baroda

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT, BARODA STATE FOR 1936-37. Edited by Jananaratna Dr. Hiranand Sastri, M.A., M.O.L., D.Litt, Director of Archaeology, Baroda State and Government Epigraphist for India (Retired). Baroda State Press. Price Rs 2-15-0.

The keen interest of the Baroda State in archaeology is manifest in the efficient organisation of and systematic researches carried on by the archaeological department which is worthy of emulation by other states. It is interesting to note that the nature of researches embraces different branches of archaeology such as numismatics, epigraphy and conservation and exploration of monuments.

The progress made by the department is recorded by the useful work executed during 1936-37. The collection of coins that were acquired by excavation as well as by purchase yielded a few belonging to the periods of Rudrasena I and III. About forty inscriptions which were examined during the year included an important record belonging to the reign of Sultan-Ghiyas-ud-Din Tughlak Shah, the founder of the Tughlak dynasty in India.

As regards conservation of monuments Hira Gate at Dabhoi, Rani Vav at Patan, Junagadh Temple near Dwarka, Gateway and Sitala Mata Temple at Piludra and sculptures at some places are of historical as well as artistic importance. Excavation which was resumed at Amreli yielded 2000 silver coins of Kumargupta I, complete specimens of Conch bangles and a clay mould which is said to be very interesting. Exploration of the old site of Patan in North Gujarat promises to reveal vestiges of the glory that was Gujarat

The report has fourteen illustrations which includes a reproduction, in colour, of a fresco from Tamberkar Vada at Baroda The memoir on mural paintings which the department intends to issue will, it is hoped, throw more light on the traditions of the art of painting in Gujarat

D. G. V.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

Jubilee Number Of Journal

In connection with the Jubilee Celebrations of the V. J. T. Institute a special Jubilee number of the journal has been issued. This will be distributed free of charge to all students and ex-students of the Institute. With a cover design that is striking and attractive and articles chosen to cover every activity of the organisation, the magazine is certainly deserving of special mention.

M. V. Pantwaidya who lists the "Main Defects in the Present System of Training of Engineers in India," reveals the disadvantages of the present system in which parents choose a profession for their sons because of the prospects in that particular line and not because the young man is best suited for that profession In the course of a very analytical contribution the writer deals with the man, the trainer, the methods of training, and the means used. He concludes with some very good suggestions for improving the system of examinations which certainly deserve the attention of educationists in this country.

"The Importance of Sanitary Engineering in India" by S. C. Ghosh throws much light on a subject which has been very much neglected in India. "We have to pay heavily for the lack of sanitation," says the writer, "for the wastage of human life on this account is enormous."

Other articles of note in the Number are "Chemical Warfare—Its Ethics and Methods." "Indian Industry, Past and Present." and "Growth of Cotton Spinning" by C. Chinnaswami.

"ISMAILI"

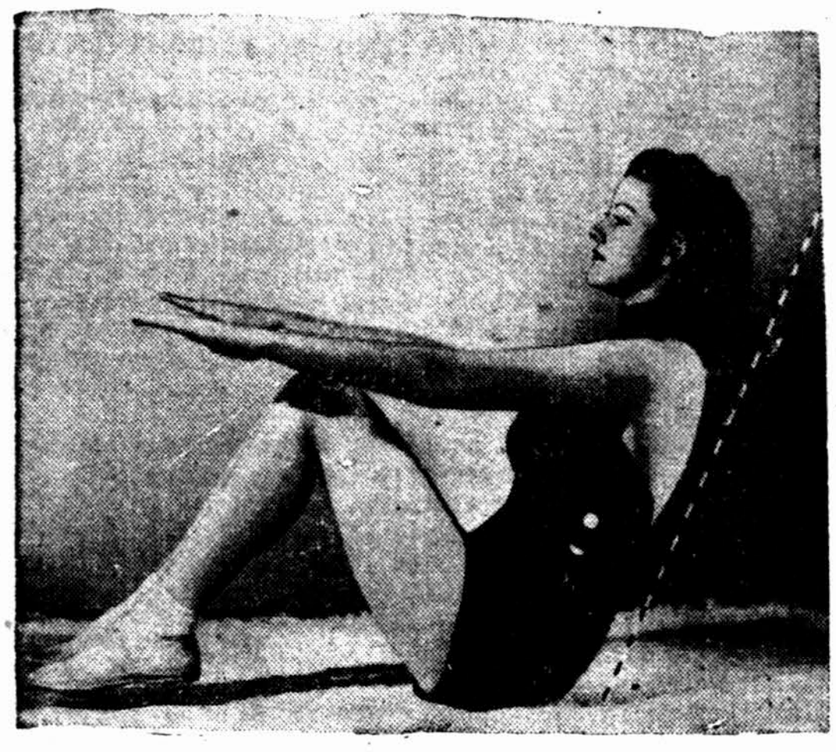
The special number of "Ismaili" issued to celebrate the birthday of Prince Sadruddin, younger son of His Highness the Aga Khan, is a bulky volume of 160 pages. The Aga Khan in a message advises his followers to take live interest in the all important question of child welfare and to reduce the death rate in the community. Mr. N. M. Dumasia writes about H. H. the Aga Khan and extols his qualities of head and heart. Quoting Sir Abdulla Haroon, Mr. Dumasia says the Aga Khan is the greatest gift of God to Islam in the modern age. There are other articles from well known writers, viz. on "Islam versus Christianity," by Rev. C. J. Taylor "Ismailis in Khorasan and Fars," by W. Ivanow, both of which are worth reading. The Special Number is profusely illustrated with historical pictures of Iran. The management deserves congratulations on the superb publication.

INSURANCE AGENTS, DIARY AND GUIDE 1939. Compiled by Mr. M. K. Palav, K. Building, Lal Bag, Bombay No. 12. Price Re. 1.

The Insurance Agents' Diary and Guide for 1939 compiled by Mr. M. K. Palav is an instructive handbook, containing, besides the diary for the new year, important portions of the new Insurance Act passed last year and general information which an Insurance Agent should possess. This timely annual publication will be found extremely useful by all those who take interest in insurance business in this country.

A Page For Women

Beauty And You



An excellent exercise for flattening the stomach. From a lying position, come up and balance on your spine in good posture while your feet remain off the floor.

DIAPHRAGM STRENGTHENING EXERCISES KEY TO SUCCESSFUL BODY SCULPTURE

Next to good posture at all times, those exercises which strengthen your diaphragm are the most essential to master, if you want to recontour your figure into one of beauty.

Perhaps it is because women tend to lean on their stomachs in off moments, or get lazy about their posture, but the common complaint of women whose figures are unattractive is: "I cannot flatten my stomach!"

The abdominal region contains nearly all of the vital organs of the body. Therefore it is imperative that the muscles which cover them and hold them in their correct positions, should be strong and elastic. These very muscles aid the organs to carry on their natural functions and thus permit you to be healthy. If you allow them to grow weak and sag into what is termed "a protruding stomach" you not only have a wretched figure, but you are inviting poor health.

A little will-power will do wonders to flatten your midriff. As you walk and sit, consciously draw in your stomach by inhaling quickly and raising your bosom. Your shoulders should be relaxed, not hunched. If you do it correctly you will want to "grow tall" as you inhale and you will automatically adjust the position of your head and neck

More Concentrated Movement

One of my pets posed again to illustrate an exercise which strengths the stomach muscles, and it is one every woman should do daily at home.

Lie flat on the floor, arms at sides and stretch your feet down and your head up. In other words "grow tall" which you are lying on the floor. On one count bring yourself up to a sitting position with feet about two inches above the floor and arms stretched out at shoulder level.

All the work is done with the stomach muscles! Do not push yourself up with your arms. Learn to rise up in a rocking motion and balance on the end of your spine, feet off floor, back straight, chin lifted, shoulders high. It is difficult at first but keep trying for once you master it your stomach muscles are that much stronger and your stomach within three weeks will be much, much less obvious!

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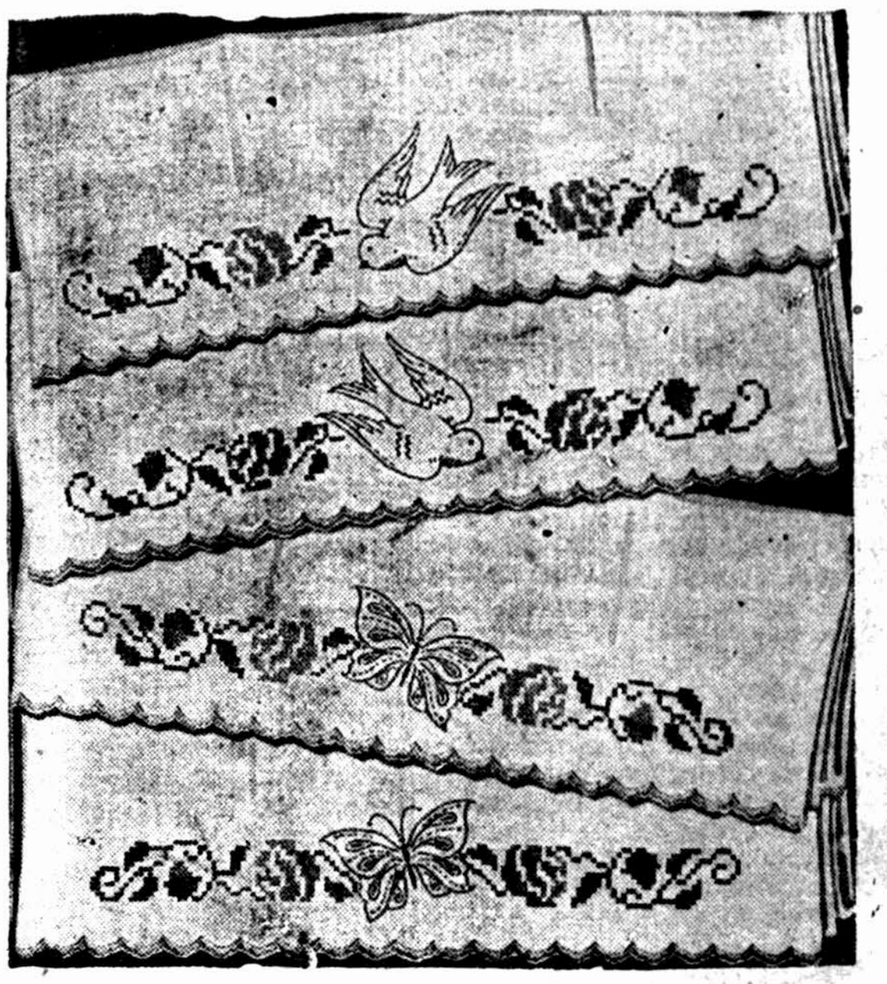
WHEN MY HEAD IS STUFFED-UP, MOTHER TELLS ME TO TAKE
Mistol
It is dangerous to neglect a cold. At the first warning sneeze, use Mistol. A few soothing drops in each nostril quickly relieve congestion and open clogged nasal passages. Soon you breathe easily again.
Mistol
MISTOL STOPS COLDS WHERE THEY START

Birds And Butterflies For Linens



A touch of embroidery will do wonders to your plain looking pillow cases and hand towels. The birds and butterflies with flowers and leaves on both sides are simple enough to embroider yet smart and rich in design.

Simple Rules For Fresh-As-A-Daisy Look

Perhaps you have envied those women and girls who manage to look delightfully dainty and cool no matter how sunny or sultry the day. You probably pant your way through the day, with moist ringlets making a moist face still hotter! You wonder how any human is expected to stand the heat and still be sane!

Well, those girls you envy adhere pretty faithfully to a few simple hot weather rules. It isn't easy at first, if you are a naturally active or high strung lady. But if you want to bear up through the muggy days, and look presentable at the same time, you should do as they do.

Anita told me that her summer rules were these:

"I school myself to take things calmly and cooly on hot days. Excitement makes one hot and flustered.

"I eat lightly, refraining from heat-producing foods such as fats, meats and rich desserts. I drink plenty of water.

"I wear comfortable shoes. Usually open sandals with low heels, sufficiently large. Swollen, aching feet will make anyone fretful.

"I wear sheer, lose clothing.

"If it is a particularly hot day and I must be about doing things, I bathe my forehead and throat and wrists several times a day with a little cologne which I carry with me. If I am at home I have it iced to be more cooling."

Anita always looks as if she was just bathed and freshly dressed, so perhaps her rules will help you.

Try These Also

You know the cardinal rules for keeping cool and sweet-smelling is a daily shower bath or tubbing with tepid water. And every day fresh undies and hose!

You would be surprised how a shorter bob makes the temperature drop degrees!

(COPYRIGHT)

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

To keep icing from running off cakes, try sprinkling the cake with cornstarch before icing.

* * * *

A teaspoon of granulated sugar added to the water in which turnips are boiled, removes the strong turnip taste to which some people object.

* * * *

If two glasses become wedged together, stand in warm water and pour cold water into the inside glass. By this method they are quickly separated.

* * * *

In making coffee the water must be boiling at the top boiling point before it is poured on the coffee. water at the highest possible temperature is necessary for the most efficient extraction of flavour, aroma and colour.

* * * *

The best remedy for scratched furniture is a mixture of beeswax and turpentine, the former melted in the turpentine until it is as thick as sirup. Pour a little on to a peace of woollen cloth and rub it well into the scratched part. Then polish quickly with dry flannel and the marks will almost disappear.

* * * *

When water in which vegetables are to be cooked comes to a boil turn down the gas. Vegetables will not cook any faster if the gas is turned up high as you cannot raise the temperature of water above the boiling point. You are only wasting gas.

* * * *

Blanc manage may be easily from a mould if a cloth is dipped in hot water, wrung until it will not drip, and wrapped around mold. Turn bottom of the mold upward on a flat dish and shake gently to dislodge contents.

'I Have Been Here Before'

Memories Of Previous Existence

IF I am asked why I believe in Reincarnation I can only reply, like so many other Occultists, that it is because I have many memories of several of my past Earth-lives, writes Mr. J. Cleary-Baker in "Prediction". If it is stated that these may be dismissed as figments of my imagination I would point out that some of them were with me in my childhood before I knew anything of Reincarnation or of history, yet notwithstanding, the visions were correct in details of dress, architecture of buildings, etc

Before passing on to an account of my experiences I think it well to dispose of an argument which is frequently used to ridicule the theory of Reincarnation and its followers.

It is stated that although many people claim to remember their past lives they all represent themselves as having been monarchs or otherwise distinguished but never as being criminals or mere peasants

Only The Soul Reincarnates

Very true, but apart from the many and lamentable cases of self-delusion which exist in this connection, as it likely that men who were in their last Earth-life criminals or peasants would be at a high enough stage of spiritual evolution to have such memories, or if so to study Occultism and learn the truth concerning their visions? Remember it is only the Soul or Ego which reincarnates.

Frequently there comes to me a vision of myself wearing another body than my present one and gazing upon a scene which I most certainly can never have beheld in this Earth-life. I see myself as a youth of twenty-six, clad in a long white robe and wearing sandals of pliant leather. I am looking out over a wide harbour thronged with craft. This is no dream-like picture—I can feel the cool early morning breeze fanning my face and hear the voices of some men unloading the cargo of a galley. Perhaps most real of all is the sound of the waves lapping against the stone quay on which I am standing. I am watching a small vessel make port, her crew reefing the square sail and rowing to the mooring place.

This is always followed by another scene wherein, dressed as before, I am passing in the rear of a long procession through a narrow, crowded street, finally emerging into a wider highway, and passing by way of a flight of marble steps into a lofty columned edifice. And as I walk into the shadows of the building, the vision invariably fades away.

I know subconsciously that I have been witnessing an incident of my last Earth-life which was spent mainly in Alexandria as a minor priest of the God Serapis, the time being the last decades of the century before the birth of Christ.

The next Earth-life before this was spent in Greece, where I was a slave to an Athenian lady. The principal vision in connection with this incarnation first came to me on a hot July afternoon when I was resting on a seaside beach and staring idly at the blue sky. I was, without warning transported to another shore and found myself reclining on the sand fanning a stately lady who lay on a draped couch. In the background I glimpsed a villa of white stone with marble busts on either side of the entrance. Then the scene vanished and I found myself once again back on the English beach staring at the sky.

The blue vault may indeed have provoked the vision in first place for it can act in much the same way as a crystal and induce a state of clairvoyance in suitable subjects. The date of this life seems to have been near 300 B.C.

The third life back from my present finds me again in Egypt and again a priest. This time the place of my residence was Heliopolis, although much of my time was spent at the Temple of Ammon at Thebes. The scenes of this life have been with me from my earliest years and account in no small measure for my interest in Egyptology.

Students will naturally wish to know what methods I employ to amplify my visions. I would state, however, that the following directions will prove of value only to those who are already possessed of clairvoyant gifts.

A Suggested Formula

All that is required is a small room wherein the student will be free from all disturbance. The windows should be draped with thin curtains so as to admit only a semi-light. Complete darkness is not desirable. A small table should be obtained and a comfortable chair which should be placed with its back to the window. A soft pillow or cushion should be placed on the table.

The operator should fix in his mind a strong determination to see the events of his last Earth-life or any other life of which he may have knowledge. He would be wise not to partake of a heavy meal before the experiment, smoking or drinking being strictly 'taboo' for at least three days before. He should retire to the room prepared as described above and having completed a last-minute reiteration of his purpose (mental or vocal), he should settle himself comfortably in the chair with his body bent forward and his head resting on the pillow. Then allowing his mind to become absolutely blank, he should await whatever clairvoyant revelations may be in store for him.

The visions will come very much as in Psychometry, resembling the running of a cinema film. However, I have often found them to appear in colour, which does not seem the case in psychometric phenomena.

DOMINATION OF NEGRO BOXERS

JOE LOUIS, (HEAVY-WEIGHT) JOHN HENRY LEWIS (LIGHT HEAVY-WEIGHT) AND HENRY ARMSTRONG (WELTER-WEIGHT) HOLD THREE WORLD BOXING CROWNS

By JAMES P. DAWSON, In "New York Times"

The year 1938 in boxing will always be known for the ascendancy of the Negro. Never in modern history has the domination of ebony-coloured warriors been so emphatic.

Joe Louis reigned supreme. Henry Armstrong was so weighted with ring crowns he found it expedient voluntarily to surrender one, but he was the proud possessor of two as the year closed. And, boosting to four the number of titles in the possession of Negroes, John Henry Lewis still is the leader of the light-heavy-weight brigade.

It was a banner year for the sport. Louis brought back the million-dollar gate and defended his honours three times. Armstrong battered his way into the distinction of being the only fighter ever to hold three titles at the same time, winning two of them, the welter-weight and the light-weight in that order, this year.

Titles in four divisions changed hands, the succession involving three boxers by direct line, and a fourth, in the middle-weight division, indirectly.

Sport On A Higher Plane

Boxing generally reacted favourably to the stimulus of greater activity. Receipts were heavier, purses were larger, competition was keener, and, on the whole through stricter regulation by the various commissions throughout the country, the sport was conducted on a higher plane.

The improvement extended to amateur boxing, where, also, the domination of the Negro boxer obtained. And it was noticeable, too, in collegiate boxing circles.

Outstanding in the year's events was the struggle of last June in the Yankee Stadium, where Louis knocked out Max Schmeling in 2 minutes 4 seconds. One of the shortest heavy-weight titled fights of history, the victory was recorded before a gathering of 70,025 and for a share in receipts which with the inclusion of dol. 75,000 for motion picture and radio rights, boosted the gross gate to dol 1,015,096. For the victory Louis collected dol. 3,49,288. Schmeling's financial balm for the beating he took was dol.174,644.

Ignoring the twelve-round knock-out he had suffered at the hands of Schmeling in 1936, Louis made the battle short and furious as he avenged this one black spot on his record. A few powerful punches and Schmeling was ready for the finish. The end came after Schmeling had been floored three times

Schmeling Went To Hospital

In violation of boxing rules, Max Machon heaved a towel in to the ring, acknowledging defeat for his friend. There was the cry of "foul", because of Louis's back-breaking rights when Schmeling turned around and gave the champion no other target. The cry was later retracted, but the punches did their damage

Schmeling was removed to a hospital, where it was discovered he had sustained a fracture of the third lumbar vertebra. He sailed ten days after the battle for Germany, his back strapped with tape, having been taken to the ship on a stretcher.

Louis went into the bout after a knock-out in 1.56 of the third round over Nathan Mann in Madison Square Garden in February, and a knock-out in 2.50 of the fifth round over Harry Thomas in April in Chicago

Another feature of the heavy-weight campaign came last January when James J. Braddock, former heavy-weight champion defeated Tommy Farr, Great Britain's champion, in a distinct upset. Following this victory Braddock retired from the ring.

Armstrong's exploits made him a close rival of Louis for top honours. He started his charge on Oct. 29, 1937, when he wrested the feather-weight crown from Petey Sarron. On May 31, 1938, he conquered Berney Ross for the world welter-weight crown and on Aug. 17 he relieved Lou Ambers of the light-weight title. Thereupon the Los Angeles Negro surrendered his feather-weight title and forthwith defended his welter-weight crown twice within ten days, against Ceferino Garcia and Alf Manfredo. He has not been beaten in two years through forty fights

Escobar Regained Title

Sixto Escobar, Puerto Rican bantam-weight regained the 118 pound title from Harry Jeffra in February. Lewis made one defence of his light-heavy-weight title against Al Gainer and signed for a struggle against Louis next month.

The middle-weight division is in a muddle. Freddie Steele lost his title to Al Hostak, who lost it to Solly Krieger. Because Krieger ignored a challenge from Fred Apostoli, he finds himself unrecognized in New York and California, where Apostoli is champion.

When Armstrong surrendered the feather-weight crown the matter of title contention was left to Jim. Archibald of Providence, R. I., and Leo Rodak of Chicago. There has been no settlement. The fly-weight division was in confusion through lack of a class leader.

The mentally sketchy girl—friend was tickled when her bashful beau said he had purchased a scotch pipe—she thought he meant to blow his own horn.

Our Museums

They Are Not Dead Collections But Very Alive Centres Of Learning

By T. V. SUBRAMANYAM

A LARGE percentage of people go to a museum with no other purpose than feasing their eyes on the curious and entique exhibits. If even this cursory glance admittedly throws some light on their narrow conception of life and living things, how much more would not a careful look add to their knowledge? A really interested visit to a museum will undoubtedly reveal that one can find "books in the running brooks, sermons in stones and good in everything."

The fact that the exhibits in a museum are not for sale and that admission to it is free of charge makes it clear that such institutions exist neither for profiteering nor for commercial objects. It should not also be mistaken that a museum is a free place for entertainment simply because the exhibits offer delight to the eyes. Something serious and noble lurks behind the sensual pleasure one derives from a mere look. This something becomes apparent only with reflection. The exhibits themselves constitute the marble and the labels, other explanations and assistance represent the chisel; but the duty of carving out the image rests with the visitor, for the kind of exhibitions a museum consists of is the one which concentrates on educating and at the same time kindling the potential abilities of the visitors.

More Than Text-Books

Even to a student of biology, especially in the present day busy life, it is not possible to become a life-time Field Naturalist and to study all the animals and plants in their natural surroundings. Even if he be a life-time ecologist he cannot expect to complete the study of all organisms. So vast is nature study; so numerous are living things; so different and awe-inspiring are their forms and their protective adaptations to particular modes of life. None has mastered the subject in its entirety, not even a Charles Darwin nor a Ray Lankester-names to conjure with in the domain of Biology.

In view of this it is difficult to give the layman some conception of the fauna and the flora and dispel his ignorance and the consequent fear of many harmless creatures. We cannot expect everybody to peruse a text-book of biology from the beginning to the end. It is neither a novel nor a detective story for light reading. Moreover, many get hectic at the sight of words like 'Micropterus brachyurus phaioceps'. From the first to the last—from Phylum Protozoa commencing with Amoeba proteus to the Phylum Chordata ending with Homo Sapiens, a zoology book is a conglomeration of polysyllabic expressions which convey very little to the ordinary reader.

In the above circumstances the only alternative medium to educate the layman is the museum. A museum, being the result of many rambles and much outdoor study of numerous naturalists of the past and the present, is more than text book, for it educates the layman by pleasing his eyes and stimulating his brain. The various organisms, having been exhibited in their natural and evolutionary order, convey to the visitor an exact and correct idea of the marvellous living chain that binds all animate existence into one harmonious whole.

The museum discloses to him the wonders of nature: the immense variety of form and ornament the prodigality of splendid tints that nature has spread over her specimens; the thousands of modifications of life, everyone of which is more elegant and capricious than the other. In short, the visitor gets all this information for the expense of very little time—'a sort of biological reading without tears'.

Just as the National History section, the Archaeological and Ethnological sections instruct the onlooker into the history of the changed and changing world. They represent the ancient culture and learning. They give him an insight into the development of arts and crafts from the earliest to the present times. The ancient curios and other work of handicraftsman, artisans and artists enlighten the minds of the amateurs of the younger generation, giving them a stimulus to develop their latent faculties for art and craft.

Art Of Labelling

Of late, much stress is being laid by the museum experts on the work of labelling. As a matter of fact the labels are the only guidance to the visitors to understand something about the specimens exhibited inasmuch as they contain all the important information regarding the exhibits such as the name, distribution and a short description of the habits and economic uses of the respective animals or plants. More descriptive and elaborate labels may be suggested, but considering that the museums are chiefly intended for the public, who may have little patience to go through them, the modern museums are satisfied with short labels only. A Zoologist may, however, find nothing from such labels to add to his store of knowledge. As the museum should also help him, I may suggest the introduction of printed monographs for each group of animals, which should be arranged against the respective show-cases. If anybody wishes to have copies of such monographs he should be supplied with them (of course, charging him the cost of the pamphlets). For this purpose a small book stall may be opened in the museum itself.

Dangerous Demonstrators

Besides the labels, demonstrators are the only other source of guidance and explanation to the visitors. But it is regrettable to note that very few museums have staff of this denomination. In some museums the function of demonstration has been carried on by the Biological Assistants themselves: but they take this responsibility only on certain days of the week and that, too, if time and convenience permit them.

Some years ago, when I visited one of the Indian State museums strangely enough, the watchman of the snake section voluntarily took the trouble of showing me round the snake cases and of explaining the characteristics of each snake. Referring to the green Dryophis he told me that it was the most virulent snake of the world, attributing its green colour to its poison. He even added that this snake would fly and pluck out the eyes of man and that its bite would be highly fatal!

Zoologists are well aware that a more dangerous folly has never been displayed. Such Sepoy demonstrators are not only ignorant but spread their ignorance to others as well. I do not think that the watchman was expected to show and explain the exhibits to the visitors. Only the hope of getting a tip from visitors might have induced him to play the part of a demonstrator. At any rate such practices are to be discouraged, by the authorities concerned.

The policy of letting the visitors alone is also not satisfactory. Vocal instructions should necessarily be offered to the visitors and one or two efficient demonstrators should be appointed for the purpose, if museums are to fulfil the noble mission that they have undertaken.

Helping The Students

Now, let us turn from the public to the students. The Universities and Schools have to take the responsibility of inculcating in their students a love for the museums. Students of Natural History, Fine Arts etc., should be taken to the nearest museums by their respective class-teachers or lecturers at least once in a term and the specimens explained to them personally. The museum authorities in their turn should encourage the students by offering them all possible help, inspiring in them a love for collection of specimens and other objects of nature.

For the sake of 'bona fide' Biology students a free Laboratory should be opened in the Natural History Museum, where willing students should be allowed to work honorarily either as systematists or morphologists. This will not only serve to spread knowledge among the students but will swell the store of the museum collections in view of the fact that the richness of the future museums entirely depends upon the Labour and collections of the younger generation.

It is, of course, easy to make suggestions but to put them into practice is somewhat difficult. The question of finance faces the authorities. But for the lack of funds the attempts of several museums to bring together the schools and museums could not have been abandoned.

Assets Of Nation

It will be observed from what has been stated above, that, the museums form a part of the nation's assets and as such it requires the patronage both of the public and the Government, to enable them to perform their noble mission. The initiative should, of course, emanate from Government and if sufficient support is forthcoming from the enlightened public, the museums will supplement the work of the Universities to a very great extent by educating the layman about their worth. When once necessary finance is procured, it is do doubt easy to enlarge the scope of the activities of the Museums by the organisation of Biological and Archaeological surveys and appointment of Research workers. This will in its turn alleviate the unemployment among the educated youths, which is engaging the attention of the statesmen all over the world. Let us, therefore, hope, that the matter will receive due consideration of those concerned.

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SRIRANGAM

The Temple, Which Is Said To Have Been Founded In The Golden Age, And Where The Portrait Of A Muslim Princess Is Worshipped

By L. N. GUBIL

SRI NGAM is one of the most important places of religious interest to the Hindus all over India from Cape Comorin in the South to the snowy Himalayas in the North.

Set in the centre of the lovely isle of that name is the holy shrine of Srirangam, on the northern bank of the Cauvery. Further north, about a furlong from the temple is the Coleroon, which branches off from the main Cauvery at the Upper Anicut nine miles to the west. The branch and the main again meet at the Grand Anicut about nine miles to the east of the temple.

It was at this verdant spot, when Sri Rama ruled India in the Golden Age, that Vibhishana, Ravana's brother and Rama's friend and ally, halted on his way back home to Lanka with Lord Sri Ranganatha, Sri Rama's present to him at the latter's coronation.

Better Than Paradise

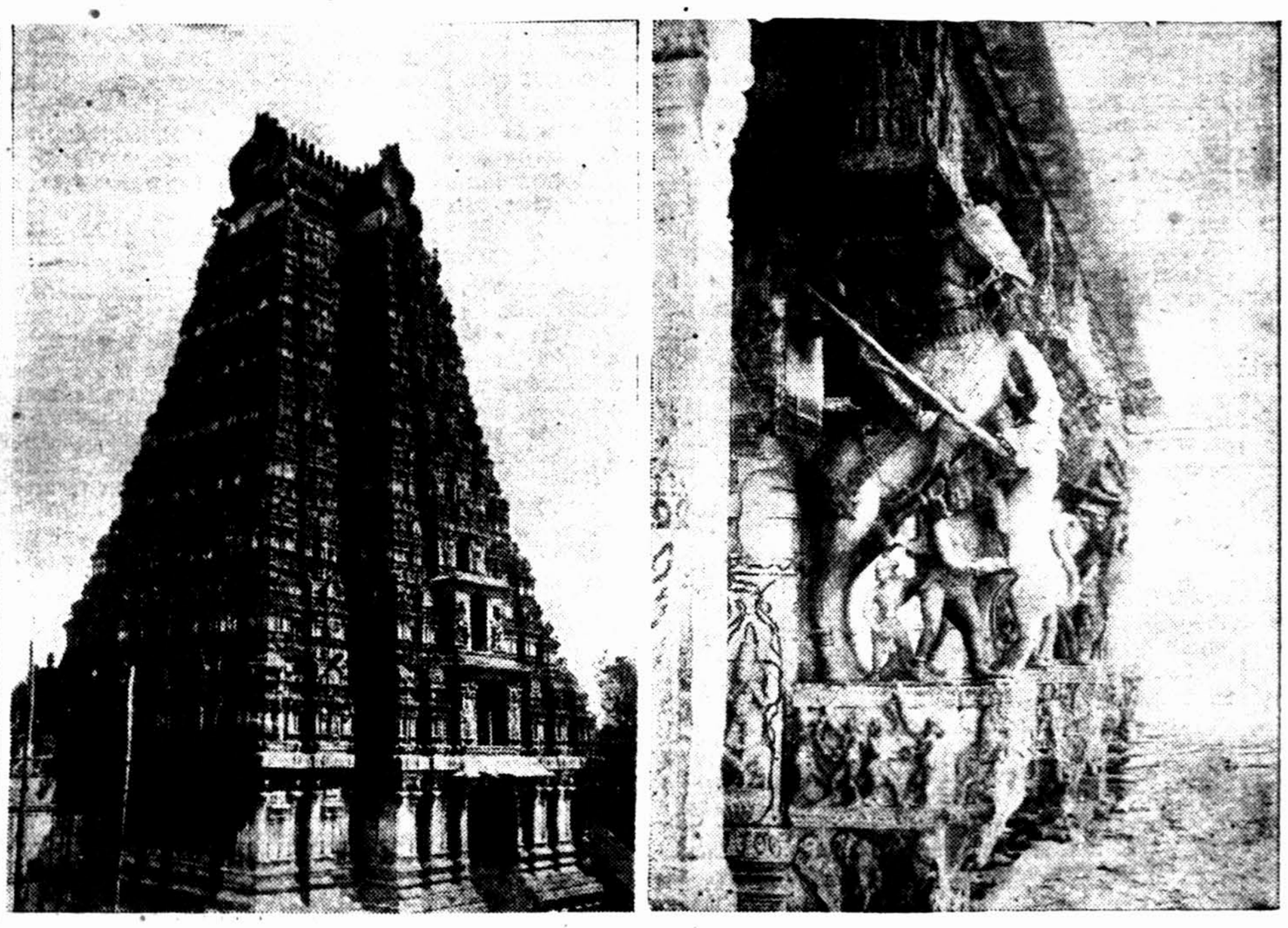
Tradition has it that when Vibhishana started from Srirangam he could not lift up His image and at the request of the sages there the image was duly installed in the place and worshipped. No wonder that the Lord had chosen this lovely spot on Earth for his abode. One of His devotees has sung that if He were asked to choose between paradise and Srirangam, he would prefer only the latter to the former.

Having its origin in the mythical past, this holy place has passed through various vicissitudes. Successive generations of princes as well as peasants have been the devotees of the Lord and have contributed their mite to the enrichment of the shrine.

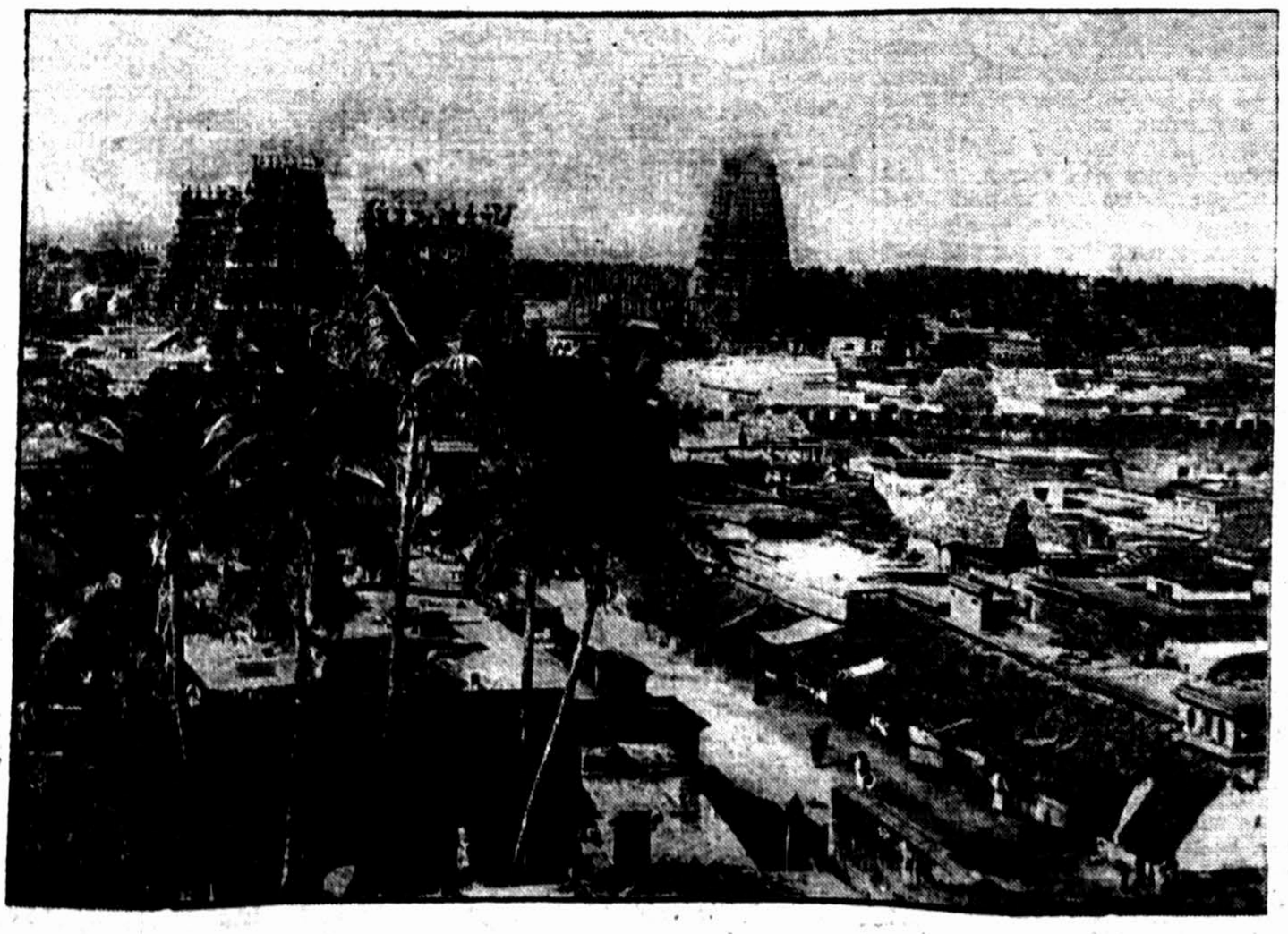
Worthy Monument

It is a temple with seven enclosure or "Sapta-prakarams". The outermost measures 3,072 feet in length and 2,521 feet in breadth, while the innermost is 240 feet by 180 feet. The walls are imposing being built of well-cut granite. In the centre of each wall there are majestic towers of great architectural beauty. The building is a monument to the skill of ancient engineers.

Of these towers, that which stands on the eastern side and which is known as the White Tower is the largest and rises to a height of 160 feet. There is an incomplete tower in the middle of the extreme outer wall commonly known as the "Royapuram", which, if completed would have risen to a height of 250 feet. In the centre, on the bank of the tank, "Chandrapushkarni", is the Holy of Holies, with a very lustrous gold-plated dome over it.



The White Tower; (rig ht) Sculptural workmanship in single stone at the Sesharayar Mandapam, Srirangam.



A General view of Srivangam.

Between the inner enclosure and the "Royapuram" is the "Ranga Vilasam" or the Audience Hall where even to-day distinguished visitors are received.

Adjoining the Pushkarni and the White Tower is the Hall of the Thousand Pillars. It was in this hall, that Chanda Sahib and his French allies took refuge when they fled from the attack of Robert Clive. In front of this hall, stands a small "mandapam" known as the "Sesharayar Mandapam". There are four pillars with exquisite equestrian statues and other engravings of monolithic works. They are of rare and marvellous workmanship and the temple authorities would do well to erect some sort of protection to preserve this rare art from acts of unconscious vandalism.

Princely Patrons

Historically the Pandya King, who ruled Madura in 1260 A.D., made several rich gifts to it and plated some parts of the temple with gold. The Chola Kings of the 9th and 10th centuries A. D., were munificent patrons of this temple. Sri Ranganatha was their family deity. Kulothunga Chola I and Rajendra Chola have immortalised themselves for what they did for it. Kulasekhara, the Chera King and a great devotee of the Lord, got many portions of the temple repaired. Then the kings of Vijayanagar and their descendants were patrons of the temple. The Naik kings of Madura and Trichinopoly also took great interest in its welfare. There are four statues in ivory of Chokkanatha Naik and his family, who ruled Trichinopoly in the inner precincts of the tem-

(Continued On Page 42)

Our Short Story

The Lost Swan

By J. NEROTH

IT was ten o'clock of a December night in Delhi, Indira lay in her bed propped up against snow-white pillows and covered with her warmest blanket, trying to read herself to sleep over Flaubert's "Madame Bovary," when the telephone rang. "Oh bother!" she muttered, really annoyed. She hated being disturbed after once getting into her bed, specially on this night when her bed felt so cosy and the novel so interesting. Though it was for the third time she was reading it, that immortal French classic had not lost its curious fascination for her. She would not have cared to take up the receiver but for a doubt that it might be her friend Thulesy calling.

It was Thulesy.

"Any idea whom I met to-day in the park?" Thulesy's high-pitched voice came over the wire.

"Perhaps a fairy prince you're going to run away with!" joked Indira.

Thulesy's laughter could be heard, clear and strong. "Sure, he is a fairy prince," she said. "Only, he's come to claim you and not me! Remember your old Mohon—your Calcutta Mohon? He'll be calling on you tomorrow. But Indira dear, please don't run away with him before dropping a word to poor me!"

Not a word more came from Thulsey; or, if it did, Indira didn't hear. With the receiver still gripped in her hand, a picture flashed over her mind—a series of pictures—of her old Calcutta life. It was eight—no, ten—years ago when she was but a mere chip of a girl, living with her high-strung parents and not knowing anything, at any rate anything much, of the gulf of "temperament" growing wider between them.

Her father was a university professor of anthropology, but had then almost withdrawn from delivering lectures to students His more serious business and real interest lay in writing his books and travelling all over the world in search of skeletons of forgotten and extinct animals, of discovering primitive types that explorers failed to get at. Only for a small part of the year was he at home, and even those three or four months, he lived in the city. he would spend shutting himself up in his room on the top floor, writing, writing. He was a most careless and negligent man, who could go for weeks without his bath, would forget his shave, would forget even changing his dress! He had a savage temper, couldn't stand the slightest noise, and all her mother could do was to give him as little chance as possible for bursting out! The servants lived in terror of him; they seldom dared approach him. Her mother personally looked after all his wants.

That was, Indira now remembered, before the gulf grew wider between them, before her mother got the insane idea that she had a film personality and could easily achieve stardom. Indira could now very well recall the scene that followed her mother's suggestion to her father that she be allowed to try her chance on the screen. Her father flew into a fury, called her mother names she had never before heard and did not then understand; he even rose up and attempted to strike her! Of course, her mother gave up the idea, but Indira knew that since then their relation had become very much strained, though they managed to keep up appearances on the surface!

As her father spent all his time between his books and his wandering all over the globe, Indira was left to be brought up entirely by her mother. She grew up a lonely little thing, rather neglected with strange dreams and longings which were the result of self-repression. And Mohon belonged to this period of her life. He was the eldest son of a Government contractor who lived next door to them. He was the only boy companion Indira ever had in those days. Mohon was then about twelve or thirteen: a thin, fair boy with long black hair, rather thick lips, and very mute, bright eyes in which endless dreams lived, dreams that craved for expression. Thulesy, Indira's dearest friend and class mate then, had often seen Mohon in her house.

Under the only tree in their compound Indira would sit with Mohon for hours together, listening to his stories, stories without any beginning, middle, or end. But that didn't matter then; those formless yarns had never failed to delight Indira. She had liked him then for his stories, his shy, quiet ways, and his talk of one day going to the moon, of discovering the secret of the stars. Indira used to laugh at those funny imaginary adventures. Mohon would then turn away his head from her with a sudden hurt face, but would soon turn back to her and burst out laughing. "Of course, it's all nonsense, Indira"! he would attempt to make light of all he said. "I'm not going to the moon! Nobody's ever gone to the moon!" Indira would only laugh all the more, but afterwards she knew it was not all nonsense to Mohon. He intensely believed in the creatures of his imagination. His laughing or joking about it was only his attempt to cover his nervousness.

When finally his parents went away with him from Calcutta, Indira had felt a void in her world. but she soon forgot him, and in all these eight or ten years she had not thought of him for more than three or four times. She now tried to picture how he would look. Surely he wouldn't look, thought Indira, the same old pale, shy and dreamy boy she had known him! And he must have entered into some profession. For the life of her. Indira couldn't imagine of any profession that could suit him. unless of course it were leading an expedition to the moon! And why on earth was he coming to see her now? Why indeed unless.....

"Hallo, Indira! Ever seen this chap?" Indira heard a pleasant young voice as she sat, next day evening, bent over her novel in the verandah of her uncle's house.

Indira looked up, and for a moment she did wonder if she had ever seen this tall, handsome young man with the bashful smile! Of course that smile wouldn't fail to betray him in any disguise! she thought.

"You haven't lost your shyness yet, Mohon Babu!" she said, smiling.

"Oh, I see!" said Mohon, taking a seat opposite Indira. "But do tell me what things I've lost then!"

"Perhaps your old idea of adventuring to the moon and the stars!" she said with a giggle.

Mohon threw back his head and laughed. "Oh, you'vent' forgotten all that! And now let me tell you what you've gained!" he said, his eyes bright with mischievous joy. "You have grown very beautiful, so beautiful, Indira, that it is time something were done about it!"

Indira couldn't help blushing, and the knowledge that she was blushing sent the colour rushing all the more to her face. She felt really relieved when Mohon changed the subject and said: "By the by, where are your parents, Indira?"

"Dad's been for the last three months in Ceylon, hunting for the bones of forgotten animals. Mother, too, was with him, but I've got a wire she's already started for this place. So I'm expecting her any day."

"I should be very glad to meet the dear old lady," said Mohon. "I expect she's not changed much."

"No, not much. Mother is very health. But you've'n't told me, Mohon Babu, what brought you to Delhi What's your job?"

"Well, I'm just spending a few days here with a friend. As for my job, I've'n't gone after any unless—" he hesitated, looking at Indira in his old dreamy way.

"Unless what? Why don't you tell me?" insisted Indira.

"Well, I write poetry. Indira, I've become something of a poet."

"Good heavens!" Indira exclaimed. "I might've guessed it!"

"How guessed it, you mean?" he asked, growing curious.

"You see", she said, her surprise still in her eyes, "when Thulesy phoned me last night that she met you in the park and that you were coming to see me, I racked my brains to imagine a profession into which you could've fitted, but I couldn't think of any. But of course it was stupid of me, for the only profession one who knew you has a right to think for you is to be a poet! But I imagine nobody'd call it a profession, though!"

"Why", he said, "few people'll call it even a "sane" occupation!" Both of them laughed at this.

Suddenly Mohon said: "Now I must be going, Indira. Here's my address, in case you want to call me or something. But d'you mind if I call on you to-morrow?"

"Why, I'll be very glad. You're quite welcome" she said taking the card from his hand.

When Mohon came next day he brought for Indira some magazines which contained a few of his published poems, and from a note book he read to her some more he had recently written. They were very beautiful, much more beautiful than Indira had imagined a young poet was capable of.

When he left her she sat recalling the sweetness and melody of his verses, and some of the exquisitely rich but subtle imageries he had used; and then she couldn't help recalling, too, the way he would sometimes look at her and the shades of meaning in some of his veiled words, the significance of which had not struck her before. Suddenly she realized that Mohon was in love with her, that he had come to Delhi purposely to seek her out and ask her to share his life of creating poetry!

"But of course it is impossible!" she said to herself, shaking her small head from side to side. The wife of a "poet!"

Impossible! Impossible! If there was one thing which she had quite settled for herself, it was not to repeat the mistake of her mother. She remembered how her mother, after some quarrel with her father, would come to her for consolation and would give her the advice; "Indira dear, never marry a genius! Never have anything to do with a visionary!" And now here's the only person with whom she had ever had anything to do developed into a full-fledged visionary Nice irony indeed! No, never! she repeated to herself, as she finally made up her mind

The next day her mother returned, with a lot of trunks and suit cases.

"How're you Indira child?" she said, hugging her only daughter to her bosom.

"I'm quite all right, mother," replied Indira. Then, looking at the heavy luggage, she asked: "But why've you brought back all your things, mother? Aren't you soon going back to daddy?"

"There's no more going back to your father, child!" cried her mother with a deep sigh. "He's an impossible man! I've stood the limit! No more returning to him! No more". She turned after unlocking a trunk, came closer to Indira, and placing both her hands on her daughter's shoulders, said in a serious, solemn tone: "Your mother made a great mistake, Indira, in marrying an impossible genius—a visionary! Now you're all I have got in the world, and I do not want you to make the same mistake in your case! Marry anybody but a genius, child, anyone but a visionary!"

Indira thought of Mohon and his poetry. She added one more stone to the heavy fortification she had already erected between herself and Mohon!

"Do you know, mother," she said, "I met our old Mohon Babu."

"Mohon Babu? Which Mohon

(Continued On Page 41)

An optimist is a man who thinks a cup of good cheer will drown his troubles forever after.

Art On Parade

By D. G. VYAS.

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY — EXPEDIENCY GOLD MEDAL — JUDGES SHOULD NOT CHANGE COLOURS LIKE CHAMELEONS — WHY WERE TWO JUDGES IGNORED?—INTERESTS OF OTHER — COMPETITORS — STILL—BIRTH OF ALL INDIA — ART CONGRESS THOROUGH INQUIRY NEEDED—ART OF MEMLING— TRAINING IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

"Art is the heritage of mankind" is the shibboleth of modern art-movements, but it is so more in theory than in practice. The scope of the availability of art to mankind should be unfettered and unlimited. Art fades if treated as a foreigner and flowers if respected as a friend. The art under the tutelage of the Bombay Art Society is hardly more than a foreigner who visits Bombay on a sojourn every year and is made accessible to a selected section of the society. Perpetual contact of the community with art promotes the popular interest in art. Periodic eruption of art-emotion is no criterion of pre-eminence of art.

Stereotyped Activities

The Bombay Art Society should be congratulated on having completed the fiftieth year of its career. Whatever may be its aims and objects the society has, to its credit, a noteworthy record of annual exhibitions which appear to be its only activities for the time being. Art stagnates if the activities of a society which stands for its promotion become scarce and stereotyped.

Quality Or Quantity

The circumstances, under which the review of the Golden Jubilee exhibition was not published in the "Bombay Chronicle," were explained in its editorial columns on Saturday the 19th January 1939. The exhibition is said to have secured a larger number of exhibits. The excellence of an art exhibition is determined by the quality and not quantity of the works of Art. The fact that even the Golden Jubilee exhibition should have no exhibit worthy of the Society's Gold Medal gives poor account of either the progress of art in India or the method of selection of the exhibits.

Gold Medal Witheld

The letter of Mr. Karl J. Khandalavala that appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Sentinel" on Saturday the 19th January reveals that the verdict of the majority of the judges was against the award of the gold medal. Inspite of it the medal was awarded to Mr. Langhammer without the knowledge of Messrs. Khandalavala and Gerrard, the Director of the School of Art, Bombay, who were members of the judging committee.

Expediency

It appears that the award of the gold medal was found expedient, irrespective of the merits of the exhibits, by "some members" of the Managing Council. The members, who were obsessed by the expediency-complex, should know that art is judged by excellence and not expediency. The gold medal should be esteemed as a rare distinction of art and not as an emblem of a rare occasion that can be made ducks and drakes of at the sweet will of some members.

Final Decisions

The constitution of the society authorises the judges to withhold the gold medal and makes their decisions final. Thus, it leaves no room for the Managing Council to appeal to the judges to revise their decisions. The request of the Secretary to the judges and the latter's acquiescence in it were equally unconstitutional. It is, however, refreshing to note that the judges, though they respected the request, reaffirmed their decision.

Firmness Of Judges

Inspite of the firmness of the majority of the judges the expediency-complex got preponderant. The president requested Mr. Khandalavala to ascertain the views of Messrs. Gerrard and Von Leyden, who again refused to swerve from their decision and with Mr. Khandalavala formed a majority against the award of the gold medal.

Miraculous Conversion

Two attempts to secure the verdict in favour of expediency having failed, the "Managing Council" or "some members" who, it appears, did not care a straw for the merits of the exhibits, secured a majority by the miraculous conversion of three judges to their ideology. It can be inferred from the letter of Mr. Khandalavala that one of the judges, who had remained firm in his decision at the time of the second request, turned the scale in favour of expediency.

Judges Of Judges

Nothing should be more regrettable than the fact that the judges should have no stability of judgment. If the Society claims itself as a public institution of art, it should honour its constitution and should not appoint people as judges who can change their colours like chameleons. Will the Society acquaint the public with the names of those members of the Managing Council who became judges of the judges by virtue of the triumph of their expediency-complex?

Loop-holes

The constitution of the Society with respect to the selection and judging committees leaves loopholes for laymen in the sphere of art being appointed to the same committees. If the Society cherishes high hopes to promote art, it should maintain the highest standard of efficiency of the exhibition-committees and should strictly restrict their membership to artists and art-critics of the first water.

"SAINT SEBASTIAN'S MARTYRDOM"
(By Hans Memlinc, 1430—1494)

Why Secrecy?

Why did those judges who rectified their mistaken judgment not invite their two colleagues in a regular meeting to consider the merits of four exhibitors whose names, as stated by Mr. Khandalavala, were proposed at one stage or another, for the gold medal? Why did the Managing Council not resort to a constitutional procedure of convening an emergency meeting of the judges? The most surprising point is that the news of the rectification of the error of judgment by the majority of judges was not communicated to Messrs. Gerrard and Khandalavala either by their co-judges or the Managing Council. Why was the revised second edition of the judgment kept secret from them? Will "some members" unravel this mystery of art?

Expediency-Medal

The procedure should be considered as prejudicial to the interests of other successful competitors, because no meeting of the judges was convened to revise the list of awards to them in order to ascertain whether any of them deserved the gold medal. Consideration of the merits or demerits of the exhibits of the recipient of the medal is not the point at issue, but the recipient should realise that he has been awarded the expediency medal and that it would be more dignified on his part to return the same to the Society. It will be an eye-opener to the society which thinks of art in terms of expediency.

Utopian Scheme

The Utopian scheme of an all-India Art Congress was trumpeted as an important item of the Golden Jubilee celebration, the last notice having appeared in the "Mahratta" on Friday the 6th January, but the idea of the Congress evaporated in a surprising manner on 11th January, because a large number of artists and others interested in art had pre-occupations. Though no art-festival is known to have been organised anywhere in India simultaneously with the Golden Jubilee of the Society, everyone interested in art will be delighted to note that a large number of Indian artists can get pre-occupations at one and the same time especially during the days of unemployment.

Error Of Omission

The Society made a wrong beginning of the movement for the Congress. Instead of fathoming the whole of India, a beginning with the artists of Bombay would have been more practicable. Whatever may be its claims it should be frankly stated that the Society is not, so far, representative of the entire art-world of Bombay. No attempts are known to have been made to secure the co-operation of artists who are outside the fold of the society and to consult them as regards the desirability and practically of organising the Congress and hence its still-birth.

Masters Vs. Pupils

The president declared in his speech that the Society was founded for the purpose of encouraging art especially of ameteurs, but the exhibition did not corroborate his statement. Some grey-haired artists who consider themselves as masters of art were found to measure strength with their pupils. Art of Bombay does not bid fair to progress as long as some ambitious artists hanker after making themselves unduly conspicuous.

Abuses And Aberrations

The policy of exclusiveness towards the press and the arbitrary method of making the award of the Gold Medal adopted by the Society signify that the society has not yet cultivated truly artistic and progressive outlook on art and that its ideology is dominated by the spirit of dilettantism and conservatism. Sir Cowsji Jehangir, the president of the society, is an eminent art-lover and a very popular figure in Bombay. Will he institute a thorough inquiry into the policy and

(Continued On Page 40)

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY

is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE

are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——). "The Bombay Chronicle," must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

A Golden Opportunity for experienced Insurance Men. Mr. B. R. Abhilashi, Managing Director, the New State of India Insurance Company Ltd., Lahore, is staying in "Hotel Majestic," room No. 15, Telephone Nos. 27021 and 27022. Parties desirous of taking up insurance connections as Branch Secretaries or Inspectors of Agencies for Bombay Presidency on attractive terms should see personally between 10 and 12 a.m. on Monday, Tuesday, i.e., 6th and 7th instant. (11362)

Wanted Candidates to qualify as Sub-Engineers, Overseers by Post. British India Technical College (B.C.) Sukkur (Sind). (11181)

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

A qualified experienced lady doctor can take up maternity and gynaecological cases, also nursing cases. Please write to Dr. Khorshedbanoo, Transvaal Terrace, Grant Road Corner, 3rd Floor, Bombay.

Two years experienced Matriculate solicits part|full time job as Typist|General clerk. Nineteen years old. 55 words speed in Typewriting. Proficiency in Accounts, Filing, etc. Please communicate N. S. Pai, 19, Shanti Nivas, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay.

Public Notices

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY

Golden Jubilee Exhibition of Pictures
TOWN HALL

Open daily upto 5th February 1939, from 9 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) Admission fee ANNAS FOUR ONLY. Book of Pictures Rs. 2|-.

(10447)

Auction Sales

MESSRS. EASTERN AUCTION CO.

Auction Sale TO-MORROW (MONDAY) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at 189, Hornby Road, Opp. Kitab Mahal, Fort, of complete flat furniture, Godrej safe, Remington typewriter, Chesterfield sets, H.M.V. Gramophone, Wardrobes, Singer Machine, Harmoniums, Portable typewriter, etc.

62. TO BE LET.

To Be Let for Hindus, up-to-date accommodation, a hall, bed-rooms, bath-rooms extra, Rent. Rs. 55 only. Grant Road West, Nana Chowk, next to Shastri Hall, Jaifal Wadi, Dongre-Mansion. Please ask Mr. Dongre. (11361)

68. FLATS TO LET

"Beach Manor" 5, Cuffe Parade, first floor, facing West, Drawing, Dining, 3 bed rooms, 225|-, "Orient Building," 48, Wodehouse Road, modern two, three roomed flats, rents moderate. 'Phone 28101. (11356).

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

M.D.H.Sc. by Post. Practitioners also get. Enclose two anna stamps: —Indian Homoeopathic Institute, Post, Datha (Kathiawar). (11319)

21H. HOMOEOPATHY

Wanted Candidates to Secure Homoeopathic, Biochemic, Ayurvedic, Unani, Dental, Optical Degrees by Post. Registrar, Homoeopathic University, Sialkot City. (11280)

245. ASTROLOGERS

Miracle unsurpassed result of thirty years. Why worry? Consult on all diseases of both sexes, absence of Pregnancy, business, family quarrels or other worldly difficulties. Same will be remedied by Tavij and Supernatural Powers. Pay a visit and you will be satisfied. Outside of Bombay clients should post stamps of one rupee for reply. Address: Sanyasi Allahlok (Fakir), Essak Munzil, Near Lamington Talkies, Lamington Road, Bombay. (11359).

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents for our Famous Nilgiri Eucalyptus oils, Perfumary, Medicines, etc. For terms, Leunar Chemical Works, Bezwada. (11347)

374. PATENTS & TRADE MARKS

Patents and Trade-Marks—Consult Yance Roje & Company, 7, Jatindas Road, Calcutta. (11212)

NAZI BID FOR INDIAN TRADE

Plan For German Trade Mission To India?

A correspondent writes in "Manchester Guardian":—

From an Indian source I hear of elaborate efforts that are being made by the German Government to induce Indians to visit Vienna and to establish Indian barter trade relations. For several years before the Nazis came an Austro-Indian Society had existed in Vienna, mainly an organisation of Indian students. Now the Nazis have changed it to an official German-Indian Society for the development of cultural and economic relations between the two countries. The secretary of the organisation is an Indian long resident in Vienna, and he points out that in 1927 some three thousand Indians visited Vienna, many of them men of consequence, and that large orders resulted.

It is proposed to build in Vienna an India House for the suitable reception of Indian visitors and to provide information about India and Indo-German trade. It is pointed out that "there is unlimited scope for tourist propaganda, since India suffers from no currency restrictions and possesses raw materials of which the Reich is in need. A barter system is suggested. A German trade deputation to India and an exhibition of German wares in India are other proposals.

The society hopes that these schemes will have the support of Indian doctors who have studied in Vienna and of Indian princes who at one time or other have been treated by Viennese specialists. No mention, of course, is made in this propaganda for India to the fact that most of the specialists who attended the Indian notabilities are now exiles or in concentration camps.

The plans of the society are only being prepared, but meantime cordial invitations to Indian visitors and liberal promises of hospitality are being issued. An Indian hockey team was invited to Germany, where they were received with courtesy and enthusiasm rarely given by the Nazis to non-Aryans. Owing to the weather only two of the matches were played, but that did not curtail the tour or diminish the hospitality, and another Indian team has been invited to visit Germany at Easter.

Procession To Support Horniman

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A procession in support of the candidature of Mr. B. G. Horniman from Matunga-Sion Ward was taken out yesterday evening.

The procession started from near the Dadar Station footbridge and passed along Kohinoor Mills to Wadala and Antop Hill. From there it turned round and passed through Parsi Colony and came back to Dadar after covering nearly ten miles. Dr. R. M. Bhoir, Mr. Vedantam and others addressed street corner meetings recalling Mr. Horniman's services, specially regarding injustices done to Mr K. F. Nariman and Mr N. B. Khare.

FATALLY KNOCKED DOWN BY CAR

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Bombay Coroner's jury to-day, at the inquest on Salvadore Juze Valado (59), who died of injuries in the G. T. Hospital. He was knocked down by a motor car near the Majestic Hotel in Fort, Bombay.

Ban On Weapons On Election Day

Police Commissioner's Order

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has issued the following order:—

Whereas, I, Walter Robert George Smith, C.I.E., Commissioner of Police, Bombay, consider it necessary for the preservation of the public peace and public safety to exercise the powers conferred on me under clauses (a) and (b) of sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902, in the manner and for the time hereinafter described.

Now, therefore, I hereby prohibit under section 23 (2) (a) and (b) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902, in the City of Bombay on Tuesday the 7th February 1939 any person not being a person in the service or employment of the Crown, required by his superiors or by the nature of his duties to carry weapons—from carrying swords, spears, knives, bludgeons, guns, lathis, sticks or other offensive weapons in any public place or from carrying, collecting, preparing stones or other missiles or instruments or means of casting or impelling the same in the City of Bombay.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER COMMITTTE

The following three individuals and twelve Associations have been co-opted on the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for the year 1939:—

Individuals

Sir Ardeshir R. Dalal, Kt.,
Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee, M.L.A.,
Mr. Gordhandas P. Sonawala.

Associations

The Grain Merchants' Association, (Mr. Khimji Shamji); The Bombay Shroff Association, (Mr. Mohanlal A. Parekh); The Bombay Yarn, Copper & Brass Native Merchants' Association, (Mr. Gordhandas Jadhavji); The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, (Mr. M. L. Dahanukar); The Seeds Traders' Association, (Mr. Ratilal M. Gandhi); The Bombay Yarn & Silk Merchants' Association, (Mr. Purshotamdas Popatlal); The Bombay Rice Merchants' Association, (Mr. Nanji Ladhabhai); The Chamber of Income-tax Consultants, (Mr. Bhogilal C. Shah); The Bombay Iron Merchants' Association, (Mr. Anandji Haridas); The Indian National Steamship Owners' Association, (Mr. Shantikumar N. Morarji); The Bombay Cotton Merchants and Muccadam Association, (Mr. Purshotamdas H. Shah); and The Indian Motion Picture Producers' Association, (Mr. Mahomed A. A. Fazalbhoy).

The Nawanagar Thana of the Sahabad District has been selected for intensive mass literacy work and a network of 270 literacy centres have been opened, where over 4,000 adults are receiving instruction at present.

ELECTRIC AMULET FOR THE PRODUCTION OF SONS ONLY.

There are so many families where there are all daughters but no son or where there are no children at all. This Amulet is to be securely worn on the right arm of the woman. Within a year from date there will be the sure birth of a beautiful and healthy son. This Amulet has got unfailing power. Enclosed in a silver covering. Price Rs. 4/-. Half of the price on delivery of the Amulet and the other half after the birth of the baby.

GUARANTEE:—In case of failure double the price refundable.

KAMA Co., Lahore Road, Amritsar.

KASTURBA GANDHI ARRESTED

Removed From Rajkot Limit And Taken Towards Wadhwan

GUJARAT AWAITS ORDER FOR MARCH

Congress House in Bombay has received the news of the arrest of Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi and Miss Maniben Patel at Rajkot. They have been taken outside the limits of Rajkot towards Wadhvan Camp.

KASTURBA MISSING

Whereabouts Not Known

(From Our Correspondent).

WADHWAN CAMP. Feb. 4.

According to a Rajkot message it was likely that Miss Maniben and Mrs. Kasturba might have been let free on the way. Local workers with a car searched the whole route in vain. It is not known where they are at present. People are waiting for authentic news.

MRS. KASTURBA GANDHI.

WHERE KASTURBA AND MANIBEN ARE KEPT

RAJKOT, Feb. 3.

The Maharaja of Morvi and heir apparent of Limbdi also attended to-day's Princes' meeting here at Palitana bungalow, when it is learnt it was decided to have a uniform policy of reforms in the administration of every State. All Princes have decided to meet once a month in Rajkot.

It is understood that Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi and Miss Maniben Patel are taken to Chadikas bungalow situated on the border of Rajkot and Wankaner, 20 miles from Rajkot.

Mr. Virawala is expected to return here to-morrow from Natwarnagar.

Plight Of Volunteers

Eight volunteers taken away by the State police from Azad Chowk were left at night in Sardhari Dhar several miles away from Rajkot. They were severely beaten, it is alleged, by the State police. They all arrived here today.

KASTURBA AND MANIBEN KEPT IN SANOSRA VILLAGE

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Feb. 4.

It is understood Maniben and Kasturba are kept in the village of Sanosra of Rajkot State, several miles far from here.

CASES TO BE CONDUCTED IN JAIL

It is understood Magistrate Saubhagyachand Doshi has gone on long leave, and Advocate Girjashanker (son of Dr. Kalidas Motiram) is posted to his place.

To-day cases against Satyagrahis are likely to be conducted in jail. Under-trial prisoners are even not allowed to see their relatives.

KASTURBA GANDHI'S PARTING MESSAGE

AHMEDABAD, Feb 3.

"I cannot be a silent spectator of what is going on in Rajkot. I have very intimate connections with the State, some of the important members of my family having been loyal and distinguished servants of the Durbar." Thus observed Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi in acknowledging the welcome of the citizens of Viramgam while passing through the station "en route."

She added that she intended to participate in the struggle during the previous phase of the agitation but was prevented from doing so by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. She said she could not remain from going there this time.

In her parting message to the gathering she hoped that the citizens of Viramgam who hailed from Rajkot would participate in the struggle, including their women. She left amidst great ovations and was profusely garlanded."—United Press.

MORE RAJKOT ARRESTS

RAJKOT: Feb. 3.

After the arrest of the leaders, a mammoth procession was taken out by the people, but no meeting was held. Police detachments had been posted at the Azad and Gandhi Chowks and were heavily watered and turned into slushy ground, making the place useless for demonstrations.

The arrested persons who total 26 to-day, include Mr. Sakalchand the 20th dictator and Smti. Prabhavatiben, the 21st dictator.

Of the persons arrested yesterday, 12 were taken to-day to an

(Continued on Page 21).

Bose To Confer With His Supporters

Exchange Of Views On Future Course Of Action

INFORMAL CONFERENCE ON TUESDAY AT CALCUTTA

JALPAIGURI, Feb. 4.

MR. SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE, CONGRESS PRESIDENT, HAS INVITED HIS SUPPORTERS DURING THE RECENT CONGRESS PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, TO AN INFORMAL CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN CALCUTTA ON FEBRUARY 7

Mr. Bose has issued the following invitation through the associated press in this connection:—

"In view of the situation created by the result of the presidential election, it is necessary that those friends, who voted on our side, should meet informally and exchange ideas as to our future course of action. A few friends will be coming to Calcutta for this purpose on the 7th and 8th instant. Owing to the lack of time it is not possible to individually invite friends in defferent parts of the country.

"I am, therefore, taking the liberty of approaching them through the medium of the Press. I shall be grateful if friends, who voted on our side and who desire to give us the benefit of their advice with regard to the present situation and our future course of action, will kindly try to reach Calcutta on the 7th instant. It will not be necessary to detain them in Calcutta for more than a couple of days. Those who can come will kindly inform me telegraphically."

The Associated Press understands that prominent amongst those who have already intimated their consent to attend the conference include Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar of Madras, an ex-President of the Indian National Congress.—A. P

Bajaj Starts For Sikar

Severest Repression Invited As Means To Attain Goal Earliest

AGRA: FEB. 4.

On the eve of his departure for Sikar, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj President, Jaipur Praja Mandal, in a statement stated:—

"I am leaving to-night for Sikar. I hope that the Jaipur authorities will not repeat the farce they played with me last time. I am pledged to a mission and am determined to undergo any ordeal for it. If the Jaipur Government insist on playing the same ugly trick this time, they will not be successful, unless they resort to physical force.

"I hope they will realise that the tactics adopted by them do not add to their credit. I invite them to take to repression of the highest degree, for it is my belief that greater the repression, the nearer the goal.'

(LATER).—Seth Jamnalal Bajaj left for Sikar at 12-20 a.m. He was profusely garlanded and was seen off at the station by a large number of Congressmen.—A. P.

NEXT CONGRESS SESSION IN PUNJAB?

Proposal Before Punjab P. C. C.

LAHORE, Feb. 4.

A proposal to invite the next session of the Congress in the Punjab is under contemplation of the Punjab Congress.

The proposal was placed on the agenda of the first meeting of the newly elected Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, held on 29th January last, but it could not be discussed at the meeting ended in fiasco.

The matter will be discussed at the next meeting of the P.P.C.C. and, thereafter, a formal invitation will be extended. The site which has been proposed for holding the session is a small village named Radaur in Karnal District. It is a backward area.

It may be mentioned here that the last occasion when the Congress held its session in the Punjab was 1929.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

FOUR INJURED IN COMMUNAL CLASH

BENARES, Feb. 4.

Four persons were injured as a result of a fracas in Benares City at 7-30 this evening, between members of a procession taken out by the Arya Samajists and a number of Muslims.

It is stated that when the procession, which was organised in connection with the 53rd anniversary of the Arya Samaj, was passing by a Mosque in victoria park just after prayer time, a stone, reported to be coming from the direction of the procession, fell inside the Mosque, whereupon a number of muslims came out of the mosque and a clash ensued between the parties. Four persons belonging to the parties received injuries.

Police soon arrived on the spot, and brought the situation under control promptly. The procession was led to its destination under police escort. Police pickets have been posted at various points of the city, to ensure calm. No arrests have so far been made.—A.P.

India Must Quit League

HYDERABAD SATYAGRAHA

Mahasabha Volunteers Leave Dhulia

POONA, Feb. 4.

A batch of seven Hindu Mahasabha Volunteers led by Mr. Jawadekar of Dhulia left for Hyderabad to-night, to offer Satyagraha at Hyderabad in connection with the Hindu Civil Liberties Movement there.—A. P

AIRCRAFT STRENGTHENED

250 Machines Ordered From U. S.

London, Feb. 4

The Air Ministry has ordered 250 more Aircraft from the United States.

The machines comprise 50 lockhead general reconnaisance machines and 200 trainers—Reuter

Sweeping Nazi Reorganisation Of Air Force

BERLIN, Feb. 3.

A communique announces sweeping reorganisation of the Air Force decreed by Herr Hitler and says that it is a decisive step aimed at strengthening the state of preparedness and these and the striking force of the Air Force and its further growth, personnel and material by the utmost concentration of all energies.

There will be redistribution into three Air Force groups which will be renamed air fleets of the east, north and west. the creation of an Air Weapons Commission and of the post of a technical supervisor of the airforce.—Reuter.

Iran Crown Prince Marriage On March 16

CAIRO, Feb. 4.

It is announced that the marriage of Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, Crown Prince of Iran, with Princess Fawzieh, sister of King Farouk, will take place on March 16.—Reuter.

Hess Attacks Br. And American Democracies

BERLIN: Feb. 3.

"The fortified zone in the West is our frontier. not the Rhine." declared Herr Rudolph Hess, speaking here.

He added: "Our frontier is fixed and not one foreign soldier will set foot behind it. Let Englishmen and American transfer their frontier wherever they want."

Herr Hess declared that National Socialism could not be altered by Press provocation, broadcast lies and Parliamentary debates, nor changed by agitators in Western and Trans-Atlantic democracies, even if their speculations and armament business should suffer under it.—Reuter.

The live-stock improvement work in Sind has made good progress throughout the province during the last year. Sir Lancelot Graham, Governor of Sind officials and zamindars are showing keen interest in the work.

Why Pay For Geneva's Betrayals?

N. M. JOSHI'S APOLOGIA: RAZA ALI'S HEROICS

Congress Motion Evokes Lively Debate In Central Assembly

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4.

The Assembly had non-official resolutions on the agenda to-day. The first of these moved by Mr. T. S. A. Chettiar recommended that immediate steps be taken under Article 1 (3) of the Covenant of the League of Nations to give notice of India's intention to withdraw from the League, among others, for the reason that the League has failed to implement the provisions of Article 16 of the Covenant against the Covenant-breaking members of the League.

Voting on the resolution and the amendments moved thereto were not completed when the adjournment motion was taken up.

Animated discussion took place on the adjournment motion of Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi about the insecurity of the life and property of the Indians in Burma as evidenced from the recrudescence of the riot in Monywa.

THE MOTION WAS CARRIED IN THE CENTRAL ASSEMBLY TO-DAY WITHOUT A DIVISION.

Tribal Question Disallowed

Mr. Abdul Quaiyum's adjournment motion SEEKING TO DISCUSS THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S REFUSAL TO PERMIT DISCUSSION ON MR. ASAF ALI'S RESOLUTION ABOUT THE TRIBAL QUESTION was disallowed by the President.

Indian States

The Governor-General has withheld consent to questions by Sardar Mangal Singh, a Congress member of the Central Assembly, pertaining to the GENERAL POLICY OF THE PARAMOUNT POWER TOWARDS ESTABLISHING RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT IN THE INDIAN STATES.

MONEY WASTED ON GENEVA

Mr. Chettiar, who spoke amid a general hum of conversation among members in several parts of the House, said that never had the League failed more grievously of its purpose than in recent years when a number of nations like Germany, Italy and Japan had taken the law into their own hands and set at nought the League's pious notions of collective security. It was, therefore, not surprising that the resolution had been brought. India paid nearly Rs. 10 lakhs to the League annually and the return she got for it was very little indeed. It was really money wasted. Sir N. N. Sircar during the last session of the League had virtually spoken in support of the resolution b fore the House when he used words which Mr. Chettiar could only interpret as meaning that as soon as the present irresponsible Executive was removed, India would secede from the League; such was the strength of the dissatisfaction in India with Article 16 and other Articles of the Covenant.

THREE AMENDMENTS.

Three amendments were moved. The first by Mr. N. M. Joshi sought to substitute in place of Mr. Chettiar's resolution, another expressing India's dissatisfaction with the failure of the League in major political issues and recommending that India should put forward before the League proposals for making it a better and more effective instrument to accomplish its aims and for India's more effective participation in its work, also recommending that India should take steps to secure the acceptance of her proposals by the League.

Sir Raza Ali moved the second amendment to the effect that unless the League agrees to reduce India's contribution to 2,00,000 francs with effect from 1941 India should give notice of withdrawal.

Mr. Abdul Quaiyum by a third amendment wanted to add among the reasons for withdrawal that Great Britain had followed an utterly wrong policy in Palestine in contravention of Article 22 of the Covenant and in disregard of Indian feelings.

A General discussion on the resolution and the amendments followed.

NO CAUSE FOR DESPAIR!

Mr. Joshi said he shared the dissatisfaction expressed by the mover of the resolution, but the failure was not of the idea of the League but of the members of that organisation and disappointment with such failure should not induce despair. While agreeing that on major political issues the League had failed, yet in economic and social spheres, in the matter of public health, international communications, condition of woman and children, helping refugees, collecting statistics on economic and social matters and most of all in bringing into existence a body of internationally minded public servants, the League had proved its worth. He admitted that Spain and China had

(Continued on Page 37).

VITHALBHAI PATEL'S WILL

Executors File Suit In Bombay High Court

BOMBAY, Feb. 4.

The executors of the will of the late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel have filed a suit (originating summons) in the Bombay High Court for the construction of the will, specially as to whether the legacy given to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose for the purpose of foreign propaganda is valid or not, and made Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and other intestate heirs of Mr. Vithalbhai Patel as parties on the plea that if the legacy were held to be void, the said heirs would be entitled to the money.—United Press.

MAHATMA GANDHI

To Reach Delhi On March 15

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4.

The "United Press" special correspondent learns that Mahatma Gandhi will be arriving at Delhi on March 15 after the conclusion of the Tripuri Congress session.

From Delhi he will leave for the Frontier Province for indefinite stay.

Gandhiji opens the Exhibition at Tripuri on March 2.—United Press

MALAVIYA'S AWARD CONFIRMED

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

Mr. Justice Lort-Williams to-day dismissed a suit brought by Raj Kumar and Bejoy Kumar, both minors, asking "inter alia" for a declaration against Shiva Prosad Gupta, their father Gokul Chand, and 12 others, that a certain decree of the Subordinate Judge at Allahabad, confirming the award given by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and another relating to partition of joint family property, was void against them or in the alternative voidable at their option. The plaintiffs also asked for a decree in this suit to set aside the first mentioned decree.—A. P.

Twenty-three Muslims Arrested

NAGPUR, Feb. 4.

Twenty-three Muslims in four different batches were arrested to-day in connection with the Muslim "Satyagraha" over the Vidya Mandir scheme. Unlike the previous occasions they carried black flags.—A. P.

Nazi Army, Navy And Air Force Heads

BERLIN, Feb. 4.

Admiral Von Ritter has been appointed Air-Force General with the Navy and Gen. Bogatsch Air-Force General with the army. Gen. Milch, Secretary of State for Civil Aviation, becomes also, Inspector General of Air-Force.

General Udet, a war ace, has been appointed to the new post of General Air Technical Supervisor to deal with all questions concerning the technical side of war preparedness

General Rudel has been appointed head of the new Weapons Commission. Gen. Kuehl takes the new post of chief of training and General Staff becomes the head of Air Defence Force.—Reuter

FASCIST COUNCIL SURPRISE

Speculations In Paris And Berlin On Duce's Speech

ROME, Feb. 4.

No bombshell is expected when the Fascist Grand Council meets at 22/00 G. M. T. It is presumed that the Duce will review the events and announce his decisions then. If previous procedure is followed an innocuous communique will inform the public that the Council met and approved of the Duce's policies. It is doubtful whether even a resume of Signor Mussolini's speech will be published.

SPECULATION IN BERLIN.

A Berlin message says:—

There is little excitement in Germany concerning Sgr. Mussolini's address. If the Duce takes Herr Hitler's announced support of Italy if a war is waged against her, as a go ahead signal and formulates claims against France, it is felt it would be only second act of a carefully composed drama.

On the other hand President Roosevelt's alleged pronouncement and long silence before denying the report has nonplussed official circles. Propaganda machine's attempt to mobilise public support for Italy's claims has disappeared from papers and political observers believe that. Sgr. Mussolini may have been counselled caution in view of the doubts whether France has or has not the concrete backing of America.

FRANCE CALM.

A Paris message says:

The eve of Sgr. Mussolini's speech finds France calm. Political circles feel that Germany while not desiring to lose Italian support is not enthusiastic about pushing Italian claims in the Mediterranean. They also express the opinion that France has a firmer backing with Britan's growing armament and America's increasing support to Eastern democracies.

ROOSEVELT'S DENIAL.

President Roosevelt's denial is the chief subject of comment in the press, in which the distinct impression prevails that the denial does not change the spirit of the policy attributed to the President.—Reuter.

11 Skiers Frozen To Death

TOKIO, Feb. 4.

Eleven out of a party of 17 skiers were frozen to death in a blizzard on mount Hakkodasan. Five bodies have been recovered. Reuter.

Status Of Czech Consulate Enhanced

PRAGUE, Feb 4.

In view of the commercial importance of Calcutta, the Government have decided to elevate the Czech Consulate there to the status of a General Consulate.—Reuter.

Gen. Sir Noel-Birch Dead

LONDON Feb. 4.

Death has occurred of Sir Noel Birch Reuter.

LONDON—The offer by a committee appointed by President Roosevelt to assist in the survey of British Guiana for the purpose of refugee settlement has been accepted by the Co-ordinating Committee of refugees according to a Colonial Office communique.

READY TO FOLLOW KASTURBA TO OFFER SATYAGRAHA

(Continued from Page 19).

unknown destination.— United Press.

VALERAWALA RELIEVED

Sequel To Mahatma's And Sardar's Statement?

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Feb. 4.

Valerawala is relieved of his position as the Police Superintendent of which he was in charge.

Kumarshri Mahendrasinhji who was Deputy Police Superintendent is appointed as the Police Superintendent.

This change is believed to be due to the statement of Mahatmaji and the Sardar about the excesses of the police at Bedipura and the flogging of volunteers after stripping them of their clothes.

Valerawala was most unpopular since his appointment.

WHY DECLARATORY SUIT WAS FILED.

It appears that legal opinion was previously obtained from both the present and the past Advocate-Generals of Bombay, by the Executors of the Trustees. Legal opinion of both the lawyers stated that the will was invalid. This was intimated to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose as early as December 1938, with a request to obtain local legal opinion from Calcutta regarding the issue, within a fortnight.

It is stated that Mr. Subhas did not respond.. As a consequence the present declaratory suit was filed on or about January 25, 1939. —United Press

WOMEN SATYAGRAHIS AND OTHERS JAILED IN RAJKOT

City Observes Hartal: 'Rajkot Day" Observance To-day

RAJKOT, Feb 4.

For the first time in the history of the present satyagraha, two women were awarded six month's simple imprisonment to-day. Eight other persons were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 200 each.

The city observed a complete hartal as a protest against the arrest of Mrs. Gandhi and Miss Maniben Patel. The "Dictator" Pandit Krishna Sarma and eleven others were also arrested on a charge of defying the prohibitory order.

The Praja Mandal have decided that to-morrow would be observed throughout the State as "Rajkot Day".

The number of people brutally injured in the melee yesterday, as a result of police beating, is fifteen and their cases have been medically recorded. The number of people so injured so far is fifty.—United Press.

"WE WILL FOLLOW IN YOUR STEPS"

A Solemn Assurance To Mrs. Gandhi: Readiness To Join Rajkot Satyagraha

BARDOLI, Feb. 3.

Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi and Miss Maniben Patel prior to their departure for Rajkot to take part in Satyagraha addressed a public meeting here.

They were assured by Mr. Morarbhai Patel, President of the Congress Committee, that they were ready to follow in their footsteps and send as many volunteers from Kathiawar as took part in the no-tax campaign of 1928.

Mrs. Gandhi recalled the days when her father-in-law was for

SIND PREMIER TO MEET SARDAR

KARACHI, Feb. 4.

It is understood that Premier Khan Bahadur Alla Baksh is flying to Bombay to-morrow, presumably to meet Sardar Patel.

It is believed an announcement of the appointment of the new Ministers will be made next week. The Ministers will be sworn in by the Governor at Larkana.—A. P.

20 years the Diwan of Rajkot and they had intimate relations with the members of the Royal family. When the Thakore Saheb was married the Tilak ceremony was performed at their (Mrs. Gandhi's) house.

In these circumstances, Mrs. Gandhi added she was greatly pained to hear of the tyranny on the people of Rajkot. She prayed that the Thakore Saheb may realise the gravity of the situation and take a step in the right direction.—A.P.

50,000 AWAIT ORDERS TO MARCH

Gujarat's Response To Rajkot Call

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, February 4.

About 1,000 peasants of Ghodasar State have deserted their homes and gone in the adjoining villages of British territory as a mark of protest against the police lathi charge on the peasants, repressive policy of the State and forcible collection of revenue from the peasants in full, in spite of the promise given by the Thakore for relief.

A terrific campaign is going on throughout Gujarat and Kathiawar for enrolling volunteers and preparing batches for the Rajkot struggle after the call of Sardar Patel to the G.P.C.C. members at Bardoli. A number of telegrams have been sent to the Sardar from different parts of Gujarat asking for his permission to march.

It is understood that about 50,000 volunteers are ready to march to Rajkot at the call of the Sardar. They are awaiting marching orders.

Agency Ban On Eight Newspapers

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Feb. 3.

In exercise of powers conferred by sub-clause (1) of rule 3 of Indian States Prevention of Importation of Objectionable Documents Rules, the Hon. the Resident for States of Western India is pleased to direct that importation of 8 newspapers, namely, "Janmubhumi;" "Bombay Samachar"; "Sandesh"; Navsaurastra"; "Fulchhab"; "Rajsthan" "Jaysaurastra;" and "Gujarat Samachar"; shall be prohibited in railway areas of Rajkot Civil Station and other specified areas.

Resident Gibson At Ahmedabad

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 3.

Resident Gibson arrived here last night and after holding consultations with the Sabarkantha Thakors left for Sadra, where he will preside over the meeting of the Thakors of both Agencies.

It is reliably understood that Mr. Gibson is touring in connection with the peoples' agitation and peasants' demonstrations for relief. It is understood he advised the Thakors to avoid conflict with the people by giving them small concessions.

PRELUDE TO HIS NEW DUTIES

Lord Chatfield's Report On Defence Of India

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Lord Chatfield, the New Minister for Co-ordination of Defence, arrived in England, on his return from India, where he had been studying problems of Indian defence. Told Reuter that his Committee studied the defence of India problem in every aspect, and the work has been of considerable valve to him personally, as a prelude to his new duties which he was about to assume.

It is understood that Lord Chatfield will present his report to the Government on Monday. It is unlikely that the report will be published, but the conclusions thereon are expected to be made public at an early date.—Reuter.

EIRE'S ULTIMATUM TO BRITAIN

Bomb Outrages Followed Expiry Of Terms: Sensational Disclosure By London Paper

LONDON, Feb. 4.

A sensational Ultimatum was sent by the Irish Republican Army to Lord Halifax on January 12, giving the British Government four days to remove all British Armed Forces from Ireland and to issue a declaration of abdication in respect of Ireland, according to the "Daily Herald."

The Ultimatum was contained in a letter which declared that these forces were "an active incitement to turmoil and civil strife not alone in being a symbol of hostile occupation, but in their effect and potentialities as an invading army".

The letter concludes "We shall regret if this fundamental condition is ignored and we shall be compelled to intervene actively in the military and commercial life of your country as your Government is now intervening in ours."

The Ultimatum expired on January 16 the day the bomb explosions began in Britain.—Reuter.

PRAY FOR PALESTINE CONFERENCE

Primate's Appeal To Christians Of England

LONDON, Feb 3.

The Archbishop of Canterbury in a letter to the "Times" asks the Christians of England to pray for the Palestine Conference during its sessions "that God may give right judgment to all, who have the grave responsibility of participating in it so that it may bring misunderstanding and strife to an end and once again the message of peace and goodwill among men may be given in the holyland to its own peoples and sent forth from it to the troubled world."

The primate hopes that a prayer and wish for these intentions may be offered in Churches on Sunday next. He is sure that members of other Christian communions than his own will be ready to join in such united prayers.—Reuter.

BAN ON MAULANA A. S. BUKHARI

AMRITSAR, Feb. 4.

Maulana Ataullah Shah Bukhari, Ahrar Leader, who was to preside, to-day, over the Ahrar Conference at village Dokoha, in Gurdarpur District, has been served with an order, under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, banning his entry for 14 days.—A. P.

TERRORIST PLOT UNEARTHED

Scotland Yard Informed Of Plans To Assassinate Police Officials

LONDON, February 4.

The "Daily Telegraph" learns that Scotland Yard has been informed by the Ulster Police that documents have been seized giving details of a widespread terrorist plot in Britain including plans to assassinate police officers in London and other cities.

The gates of Scotland Yard were closed to-night and special guards were posted.—Reuter.

LONDON C.I.D. ON 'QUI VIVE'

Raids And Arrests Follow Outrages In City

LONDON, Feb. 4

It is understood that detectives conducting investigations into the outrages in London Division, have discovered certain secret clues and so much importance is attached to these that they have been forthwith handed over to the Special Branch. It is believed that the clues may lead to a quick development.

The closet co-operation is being maintained between the C. I. D. and the Special Branch. Numerous addresses were visited, and it is stated that throughout the week-end no efforts will be relaxed, day and night. A large quantity of documents "to which prosecution attached considerable importance" is stated to have been seized when two men were arrested this morning in Liverpool, and were charged with being in possession of six electrical leads.

The police intimated that further charges of a graver nature would be preferred, when a man was charged in Manchester with conspiring with others to cause an explosion, he is alleged to is alleged to have said "although you have got us, the cause will go on."—Reuter.

HANDGRENADES THROWN AT JEWS

14 Injured: 3 Arrested: Budapest Outrage Sequel

BUDAPEST, February 4.

Fourteen persons, mostly aged Jews, were injured, ten seriously, when two handgrenades were thrown among worshippers leaving one of the city's chief Synagogues.

Three arrests are reported to have been made.—Reuter.

"JEWISH BOLSHEVIK POLICY OF ROOSEVELT"

German Foreign Office Accusation

BERLIN, Feb. 3.

A Foreign Office statement accuses President Roosevelt of aiming at "an open belligerent intervention" in European affairs and violation of the Monroe Doctrine.

The statement declares that this is the second occasion that the Monroe Doctrine has been violated, the first being when the United States entered the world war and adds that President Roosevelt and a Jewish clique are carrying out the Jewish Bolshevik policy.—Reuter.

Efforts To Save World From Massacre

Halifax's Appeal To Hitler To Give Real Assurance Of Peace

LONDON, Feb. 3.

BRITAIN'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE SPHERE OF REARMAMENT WERE STRESSED BY LORD HALIFAX SPEAKING AT HULL

He declared, "On sea, on land and in air, as the result of the last two or three years' intensive drive, this country is a long way on the road of resuming its ancient strength and if trouble came, and there were temptations in any quarter to think that this country would not give a good account of itself, those holding that opinion would make a very bad mistake.

"We should suffer of course, for modern war is a cruel thing, and it is right to do everything in our power to avoid it. But while the last thing the British people want to do is to pick quarrels with anybody, they nevertheless are so made that if a quarrel were ever forced upon them. I should have no shadow of a doubt either as to what their answer or what the ultimate outcome would be".

Lord Halifax proceeded to say that the relations between the State and the individual, which for us had been firmly established on the basis of liberty and respect for human personality, were elsewhere replaced by philosophies opposed to many things which we regard as fundamental, and it was this clash of philosophies, which in addition to all the legacy of a feeling of disturbance left by the Great War, was to-day responsible for the present atmosphere in which intolerance was often regarded as a sign of strength and tolerance as a sign of weakness.

ATTEMPT TO ESTABLISH PEACE

It was in this atmosphere that we in this country, the Government and the people, were called upon to try to build real peace.

Lord Halifax continued "I can understand the temptation sometimes to throw up the sponge and abandon the efforts that seem to bring no reward. It would have been very easy for Mr. Chamberlain to have stopped trying to restore confidence to Europe—many would. Mr. Chamberlain has been violently assailed for his perseverance but no man that I know is less tempted than Mr. Chamberlain to cherish unreal illusions, and neither he nor any member of the Government is in the least likely to underestimate the difficulties and dangers of the present international situation more."

It has been a great merit of the Prime Minister that he has not yielded under the criticism in this country—you see very little of it abroad to give up his efforts for real peace.

And even if all efforts were to fail and this country found itself obliged to face war, I should have no sort of doubt that we have been hundred per cent right to make the efforts we have been and are making to show Europe a more excellent way.

For such an event the whole British people, irrespective of party and everything else, would be united as one man. Their honest desire for peace would have been shown beyond any possibility of doubt. They themselves would have an invincible spiritual conviction of right, and the effect on the moral opinion of the world, and all that would mean, would be incalculable.

SPAIN DISTURBED PEACE

After stating that he was not one of those who regarded war as inevitable, Lord Halifax referred to the Italian assurances regarding the maintenance of the "status quo" in the Mediterranean, and that after the Spanish war was over Italy would have nothing to ask from Spain by way of territorial concessions, adding, "for more than two years Spain has been a disturbing element in European politics.

It has excited anxieties both here and in France as to the possible threats to the vital interests of both countries, and for that reason we attach the greatest importance to the assurance Signor Mussolini has given us."

After defending the British policy of non-intervention Lord Halifax said, "we are living in days when the usual machinery of international contacts is largely out of gear and when, in consequence, the air becomes so thick with rumours that it almost seemed as if there must be some central factory working overtime for their output and dissemination.

But much as I deplore the unnecessary alarms the only effect of which I have observed is the increase in the national solidarity and the calm determination of all our people. Well over a million volunteers have already been enrolled in connection with the A. R. P. services.

CAUSE OF PEACE REINFORCED

There could be no stronger reinforcement to the cause of peace than would be found in the spectacle of free citizens thus enrolling themselves for voluntary national service. At bottom all our people are solidly only pro-British and prepared for whatever is necessary to secure the interests which they judge are vital.

However much the British people may want peace, they feel instinctively that there are things without which life, as they know it, would not be worth living. But peace has also its responsibilities.

Herr Hitler declared the other day that the German nation must export or die. No doubt this is true of Germany. It is certainly true of the United Kingdom.

But what is quite untrue is Herr Hitler's statement that a war is waged to exclude Germany from the world trade. Germany was England's best customer before the war and no two countries are bound more closely together by commercial and financial partnership. Why should we then or now wish to exclude Germany from world trade.

We have never believed in England that competition is exclusive. We believe that in days of development, prosperity and peace it promotes trade allround."

Real Assurance Of Peace

Referring to Herr Hitler's prediction of a long period of peace Lord Halifax said "no one hopes more devotedly than I do that this prediction will be fulfilled. Give the world a real assurance of peace, trade will revive, economic development will be possible by which all will benefit and which will leave the achievements of the last century far behind.

"So long as the world remains an armed camp, the present difficulties will be in greater or less degree persist for all."

Lord Halifax maintained that the basic economic standards could not be improved unless all nations worked together for the common good, and added, "this we at all times are prepared to do if others will join hands with us in a genuine determination to win this advance for our people. The last thing we desire is to obstruct the natural expansion of trade from which others will reap a direct benefit for we know well enough that such a trade development is for the good of all.

Anglo-German Coal Agreement

Lord Halifax welcomed the Anglo-German Coal Agreement as a practical contribution to the co-operation between the two countries and as a hopeful sign for the future.

Lord Halifax concluded, "It is the object of all our policy to bring about that confidence and collaboration and we are ready now and always to work with any who with goodwill will join us in the formulation of concrete and practical measures to that end.

That we have many and great difficulties, and may be dangers, to meet I have no doubt. But I am satisfied that we can render no better service at this time than that we should equip ourselves with material strength that comes from a sure defence and with moral strength that may enable this nation to play its full part in bringing a measure of reassurance to an uneasy and disordered world."—Reuter

Spain's Art Treasures

Delvayo's Plan To Keep Them Under Care Of League Of Nations

PERPIGNAN, Feb. 4.

Senor Delvayo visited Perpignan yesterday to confer with the Director of the Paris Louvre about the security and safety of Spain's art treasures.

Later he announced that he had arranged to place them in the safe keeping of the League of Nations at Geneva whither they will be sent in the course of the next few days.

They include the famous pictures of the Prado Museum in Madrid and other objects from Barcelona, Tarragona and elsewhere. They will remain at Geneva until the end of the civil war and will then be handed to whatever is recognised to be the Government of Spain on condition that they will be preserved as the property of Spanish people.—Reuter.

500 KILLED IN FIGUERAS

Six Air-Riads On Place By Rebels

PERPIGNAN, Feb. 4.

Some five hundred persons, including many refugees are reported to have been killed during six rebel air-raids on Figueras to-day.—Reuter.

CASUALTIES IN AIR-RAID ON FIGUERAS

PARIS, February 4.

The casualties in the air-raids on Figueras yesterday, were 150 dead and over 2,000 injured, according to a Havas correspondent there.—Reuter.

FRANCO'S FORCES NEAR FRENCH FRONTIER

BURGOS, Feb. 4.

With the fall of Gerona, Gen. Franco's forces are very near the French frontier. Barcelona is now 60 miles to the rear of the Navarrese army corps.—Reuter.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Vad 1, 1995
Muslim: Jilhej 14, 1337
Parsi: Shehrever 3, 1308
"Have-a-Heart Fete Exhibition" Churchgate from 5 p.m. to midnight; special filming by Bhavnani Productions.
Hightide: 0-33; 12-37
Lowtide: 6-41; 18-37
Sunrise: 7h. 13m.
Sunset: 6h. 34m.

Monday, February 6.

Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, Town Hall, 11 a.m.
Bombay Medical Council Meeting, 19, New Marine Lines, noon.
Bombay Legislative Assembly, Assembly Hall.

Tuesday, February 7.

Municipal Elections: Polling Day.
Public Holiday

MORVI SEVA SAMAJ

A general meeting of this Society will be held at the office of the Samaj to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. D. G. Vaidya will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

TIVIMNENSES V. LUSITANIANS

The Annual Cricket Match will be played to-day (Sunday), on the Grant Medical Gymkhana Ground, Kennedy Sea Face, Chowpatty, at 10-30 a.m. As usual the game will be followed by a "Flannel" Dance of the members and their guests.

BILLAVA FRIENDS' UNION

"The ninth annual gathering of the Billava Friends' Union, Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at "Yellow Rose Gardens", Malad, it will be a whole-day function and the proceedings will commence at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.)"

BOMBAY YOUTHS' LITERARY AND DEBATING ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Association there will be a public lecture by Mr G. Radcliffe Genge on "Some aspects of Journalism" to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the Ramnarayan Ruia College, Matunga.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PARSI UNION

A meeting of the University Students' Parsi Union will be held to-day (Sunday), at 11 a.m. at the Master's Tutorial High School to discuss and pass the draft constitution prepared by the Constitution Sub-Committee.

CHIKITSAKA SAMOOHA PATS STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

The 1st annual general meeting of the members of the Chikitsaka Samooha Past Students' Association, Kandewadi, Bombay No. 4 will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the School Premises.

KANARA STUDENTS' UNION

Under the auspices of the above Union, Mr. T. S. Hedge, B.A., will deliver a lecture on 'Task before the Kanara Students" to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p m., at Vidyadainy School Manohardas Street, Fort.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Can The Dead Communicate?" will be the subject of a public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, Opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p m.

PROCESSION AND MEETING OF HINDUS

Under the auspices of the Hindu Election Board a procession of the Hindus, including religious heads, and Arya Samajists, will start from Bhuleshwar, 3rd Bhoivada to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m. and will reach Chawpatty via Kika St. Phydhonie, Kalbadevi Road, Sheikh St. Vithalvadi, Dadi Sheth Agiari Lane, Cathedral St., Bhuleshwar Prathna Samaj and Sandhurst Road.

A mass meeting will be held at Chawpatty at 6-30 p. m. when speeches will be delivered by Mr. V. D. Savarkar, Dr. Savarkar Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, Manubhai Pandya, Ramdas Kabadi and Chiranjilal Lovalka on "The forthcoming Municipal Election."

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Auzurie"—On the Stage. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Maza Mulga" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Pooviah Sisters" to-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Service Ltd" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Divorce" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Flying Ranee" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"The Street Singer" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee, To-day at 2 p.m.
MAJESTIC—Bramhachari' Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Angels with Dirty Faces" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Mikado" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India", Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Damaged Lives" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
PLAZA—"Gopal Krishna" Time as usual.
ROXY—"Bhabi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 1-45
SUPER—"Criminal" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Bazigar" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.

"ASTIKA SAMAJ"

"Srimad Bhagavatham" discourses by Brahma Sree Vasudevan Namboodiri of Vazhakumnath Mana will take place to-day (Sunday), in the Samaj Hall at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

JNANESHWARI

Swami Gunateetananda will, as usual, deliver a sermon on 'Jnaneswari' to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. in Sri Ramkrishna Mission Library Hall in Khar.

PUBLIC MEETING

A public meeting will be held at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Dhanji Street, Tambakanta. Prominent speakers will address the meeting. Special arrangement for ladies. Loud-speakers will be installed.

CITY KHADI BHANDARS

"The A. I. S. A. Khadi Bhandar, Kalbadevi Road, its branch at Musjid Bunder Road, Mandvi and the Khadi Printing & Dyeing Works, Khadi Shop, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaon, will remain open on Monday the 6th Inst. as Tuesday the 7th Inst. is to be observed as Municipal Elections Day when these Bhandars will remain closed."

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

That "Hitler is leading Germany to destruction" is the subject of a public debate to be held at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. Mr. M. D. Japheth will move the proposition while Mr. Md. Hanif will lead the opposition. All are invited to attend and participate in the debate.

ISMAILIA STUDENTS' EDUCATION SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the above Society, a debate will be held in the Hall of the Society at Ismail House, Nishanpada Road, Bombay, to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. (sharp) when Miss Shirin K. Jessa, B.A., will propose for the subject "Life is a Comedy", Miss N M. Chaiwalla will second the proposition, while Miss Meherbanoo M. Visram will lead the opposition. Mrs. Khairunnisazai H. Datoobhoy will preside.

ALLEGED STABBING OF WORKER

The Colaba Police found Mahadeo Sakharam, (30), a mill-worker bleeding profusely, and lying on the Street at Sassoon Dock, on Saturday evening. He was brought to the G. T. Hospital, and it was found that he had been stabbed in the back and the head, and one lung had been pierced. He started that he was set upon by a gang of about five persons (whose names he did not mention) and was stabbed. Enquiries are in progress for the arrest of the culprits.

Inter-High School Elocutionary Contest

(From A Correspondent.)
INDORE, (By Mail).

For the first time in the history of the schools in Indore that an Inter-High School Elocutionary Contest was organized by the Nandlal Bhandari High School Union on Saturday last. Rai Bahadur K. N. Bhandari, the Proprietor, of the School, was pleased to present a running Trophy and prizes. The subject for the debate was:—"Science has done more harm than good to humanity."

Almost all the High Schools in Indore participated in the Debate, The Director, School Education, Holkar State, and Principal Rev. A.A. Scott of the Christian College Indore acted as Judges. The Trophy was won by the Malhar Ashram. The scope may be extended to outside schools as well next time.

CONGRESS ELECTION MEETING

Under the auspices of the Matunga-Sion Congress Municipal Election Committee there will be a public meeting near Vithal Mandir at Sion to-day (Sunday), at 8 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jinnabhai P. Joshi, M.L.A. will preside and Messrs. Govindrao Deshpande, M.L.A., Tulshiram Jadhav, M.L.A., B.N. Maheshwari, K. A. Subramanyam and G. T. Patankar will speak on the "Forthcoming Municipal Elections".

FORT HINDU STREE MANDAL

Under the auspices of the Fort Hindu Stree Mandal a meeting will be held on Sunday the 5th inst. at 3 p.m. at Modi Street to support Smt. Lilavati Munshi, Sjt. Mathuradas Tricumji and Sjt. Sundardas Morarji Congress candidates for the Municipal Election. Smt. Gangaben Patel will preside.

FORT ARYA SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the above Samaj, at 161-67 Bazar Gate Street, Sjt V. Satyarthi, Sidhanta Visharada will deliver a public lecture on Arya Culture to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

"LECTURE ON GITA"

Under the auspices of the Sanskrit Shikshan Mandir the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Member, Government of Bombay, will deliver the concluding lecture on the Bhagwad Gita to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. in the Assembly Hall of the Fellowship School.

SARASWATI COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE

The first annual general meeting of the "Students' Association" will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Institute premises. There will also be a lecture on "Federation" by Prof. N. S. Rao B.A., C.C.T.B., M.C.T.R. (Lond.). Mr. K. S. Kamath will preside.

PRINCIPAL H. V. ASHER

A meeting of the past students of the Sheth G. T. High School Cutch-Mandvi residing in Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the G. T. Sanskrit Pathshala Hall, Gowalia Tank under the presidentship of Mr. M. L. Joshi to pass a resolution aprreciating the services of the retiring principal, Mr. M. V. Asher.

NATIONAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC

3 Arts Reception in honour of the Hon. Mr. Patil will take place to-day (Sunday), at 3-45 p.m. at the Port Trust Sport Club, Thackersey House, Ballard Estate Mr. Patil will declare the National College of Music open. Principal Nathu Bawa will sing a group of Bilawal. Auzurie and Ashik Hoossein will display classical dance.

ARYA SATSANG

Arya Samaj (227, Vithalbhai Patel Road) will hold its usual weekly Satsang to-day (Sunday), at 8 a.m. Besides Havan, Sandhya, Prarthana and Bhajan Pt. S. Kaviraj will give a discourse on Satyarth Prakash Katha chapter first.

On the same day and date at 6 p.m. an open air meeting will be held at Chowpatty Sea Sands under the Kesari Om flag. Pt. Brahmanand and others will speak on "Between Man" and God".

RAJKOT REPRESSION PROTEST DAY

Hon. Secretaries, Kathiawar Prajamandal, write:—

Following the appeal by Darbar Gopaldas, President, Kathiawar Political Conference, Kathiawar Praja Mandal has decided to observe "The Rajkot Repression Protest Day" to-day (Sunday).

A procession will start from Popatwadi and will parade Princess Street, Zaveri Bazar, Bhuleshwar and will terminate at C. P. Tank.

Reinstatement Of Village Officers

MADRAS (By Mail).

A Madras Government Press Communique Says:—

The policy of the reinstatement of village officers who were removed or dismissed from service of who resigned for political reasons has resulted in the ousting of the persons who had been appointed to the vacant offices. Instructions have however been issued that wherever possible the Collectors in making appointments to village offices should give preference to persons who have lost their office as a result of the reinstatement policy of the Government.

"DISCOURSE ON ZOROASTRIAN COSMOGENESIS"

At the Hall on the 3rd floor of Dadyseth House, Cowasji Patel St. tomorrow (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jehangir S. Chinivala Advocate, will give his discourse on "Cosmogenesis—What is the Foundation of 'Nisti' (Mundane world).

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION CHAIRMAN

The ballot held on Friday, for the election of the Chairman of the Association for the remaining portion of the current year has resulted in the election of Mr. Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey of Messrs. Thackersey Mooljee & Co

MULTANI SIKARPUR SHROFF ASSOCIATION

That all the business of the members of The Multani Sikarpur Shroff Association of Bombay will remain closed with the Banks as well as with public on Tuesday the 7th February, 1939, being the Bombay Municipal Election day.

EXTENDED

Till TUESDAY only

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

THE CAPITOL

Daily 2 Shows: 6-30 & 10 P.M.

India's New Dancing Star

AUZURIE

with her

KALA MANDAL

30—Artistes—30

New Programme includes: "Sita Swayamwar", "Agni Nrittya", "Chamandi Nrittya", "Mira Bai', "Har Gourie dance", "Lakshmi Narayan" etc; also "Ajanta Nrittya" and "Indrasabha."

Prices: 5-12, 3-6, 2-4, 1-2 & As. 9. Plans open Book early.

REGAL AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

The GILBERT & SULLIVAN Opera ALL IN TECHNICOLOR!.....

The MIKADO
MIKADO
MIKADO

with
KENNY BAKER
JEAN COLIN
"The greatest Film Sensation since SNOW WHITE"

FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

THE BEST SHOW
IN THE TOWN! .....
GLORIOUS MUSIC!
MAGICAL MELODY!!
ROLLICKING ROMANCE!!!
11th Eloquent Week
NEW THEATRES' BEST MUSICAL OF THE YEAR
THE
STREET SINGER
Starring:
SAIGAL & KANAN
Daily: 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m.
Sat., Sun., & Holidays at 2 p.m.
MINERVA

Fourth Triumphant Week
Shree RANJIT, Movitone's Symbolic Screen Achievement
"BAZIGAR"
Starring:—
ILADEVI, T. KAPOOR, KHATOON CHARLIE, BEGG, ANIS, etc.
Direction: M. VYAS
Daily. 4-30, 7-15, and 10 P. M.
Sat. Sun. & Holidays at 2 P. M.
Zanana Show on Wednesday at 1-30 p. m.
WEST-END

CROWDY 11TH WEEK
GOPAL KRISHNA
Time as Usual
PLAZA—Dadar

THE BROADWAY
TALKIES:—:DADAR
MUSICAL TAMIL PICTURE:
"Musiri TUKARAM"
TO-DAY—SUNDAY, the 5th FEB.
AT 10-30 A. M.
Free List Entirely Suspended!

STUDENTS' ESSAY COMPETITION: A GREAT SUCCESS—RESULTS SHORTLY OUT—
SIXTH WEEK!
NASEEM
in MINERVA PICTURE
"DIVORCE"
AT
KRISHNA
DUBASH THEATRE
DAILY: 5-15, 7-45 & 10-15 P.M.

NOTE
11th FEB.
DEVTA
at
WEST END

The late Mr. Chunilal Ghelabhai Shah.

EDUCATIONIST AND PHILANTHROPIST

The Late Mr. Chunilal G. Shah Of Surat

The late Mr. Chunilal Ghelabhai Shah, was the original proprietor of the Sarvajanik High School and the founder of the Sarvajanik Education Society, whose golden and silver jubilee respectively were celebrated at Surat with great eclat, when the Hon. the Prime Minister Mr. Kher, the Hon. Mr. Morarji, the Hon. Mr. Munshi and Mr. Hiralal Mehta, Solicitor, presided at the different functions held in connection with the celebrations, between the 17th and 25th of last month. Glowing tributes were paid to the memory of Mr. Shah who dedicated his life to the cause of cheaper and efficient education in Gujerat, and with rare self-sacrifice transferred the High School which was his proprietory concern to the Sarvajanik Education Society which was founded in 1912 and which, with the financial support of philanthropists like Sheths Tapidas and Tulsidas Varajdas, Sheth Maganlal Thakordas Modi (of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram & Co.), Sheth T. N. Malvi, Sheth Ranchoddas T. Modi, Sir Kikabhai Premchand and others, has now become a great centre of education in Gujerat and conducts a High School, an Arts College, a Law College, a fully equipped Science Institute, a High School for Girls, a good Library and about a dozen primary schools in the District, and whose funds amount to over twenty lakhs of rupees.

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. Hiralal Mehta both old pupils of the Institution, and other Speakers, mention of the great powers of organisation and resourcefulness of Mr. Shah, his high qualities of head and heart as a teacher which endeared him to his pupils in a remarkable manner and the disinterested services he rendered to the Province in establishing the Education Society.

Released Kolhapur Leaders Honoured

(From Our Correspondent).
KOLHAPUR: Feb. 3.

Kolhapur citizens numbering over 15,000 congratulated Messrs. Havire, Gaikwad and Bagal in a meeting this evening.

Earlier the three released leaders were taken in a procession which was more than a mile long and 30,000 people, including the Maharaja, witnessed the procession from Shahupuri to Khasbag.

S. G. Tendulkar.

S. G. Tendulkar, Who Fought For Harijans, Dies Suddenly

(From A Correspondent)

It can aptly be said of Mr. S. G. Tendulkar that the cold and cruel hand of death snatched him away and cut short a very useful career.

Mr. Tendulkar was born in Bandra in 1888 and was educated at the Elphinstone High School. In school he was known for his quick intelligence and keen interest in sports. He was a good cricketer and a hockey player.

Even in his school life, he could never tolerate injustice and was ever ready to help the weak against the strong.

After leavin school, he joined the accountancy class and passed his examination in accountancy.

While still at school he lost his mother and at 20 he lost his father. The whole burden of the family fell on his young and inexperienced shoulders but he never flinched and never lost courage. He had to look after his brother who was a student in a Medical College and also look after his sister and her two children. He did all he could for them ungrudgingly and smilingly. He never thought of himself and remained a bachelor, so that he could look after others. Later on in life, when the family finances improved, his activities expanded. He took active part in the Congress movement since it was first started in Bandra under the able guidance of the late Mr. V. J. Patel. He continued members.

Sangeeta Vidwan G. Ananda Rao, the Kanara musician who, with his family of artistes, has been entertaining the Bombay public with South Indian Music.

Aryan Leader Released

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD (Dn.) Feb. 3.

I understand that Mahatma Narayanswamy, first dictator of the Aryan Congress who was arrested on January 31 and later handed over to the District Police has been sent out of Nizam's territories. According to information available here Mahatmaji has reached Sholapur. More than hundred Satyagrahis from British India have been arrested either on State Frontiers or at Secunderabad.

STAR FLASHES
by CHARLES BRUNO

HEAD GOOD STUNT
TANKS OF GAS AND ARTIFICIAL LOGS WERE HAULED 550 MILES TO PROVIDE CAMPFIRES FOR OUTDOOR SCENES IN "DODGE CITY"
LAUGHS FROM L.A. PREVIEWS
IS HER HEART O.K., DOC?
I DUNNO; ALL I HEAR IS A 21-GUN SALUTE!
BELA LUGOSI HAD TO EAT IN HIS DRESSING ROOM WHILE FILMING "SON OF FRANKENSTEIN"... HIS GRISLY MAKE-UP SPOILED TOO MANY APPETITES IN THE STUDIO CAFE!
BRUNO

Ban On Entry Of Political Exile Lifted

Sequel To Biyani's Resolution In Council Of State

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR: (By Mail).

The Hon'ble Mr. Brijlal Biyani, Member of the Council of State and President of Berar Provincial Congress Committee, who had moved a resolution in connection with the return of the Political Exiles in the Simla Session of the Council of State in 1937, received a letter from Shri Obedullah Sindhi,—a political exile connected with the Silk letter conspiracy case—from Mecca (Arabia), stating that he had received a official letter informing him that the Government of India would raise no objection to his return to India.

TATA CHEMICAL LIMITED

Prospects To Be Ready Shortly

Once again the House of Tatas are launching out into what is a comparatively new but an essential key industry for India. The Tata Chemicals, Ltd., will manufacture heavy chemicals such as Soda Ash and Caustic Soda and fertilizers such as Ammonium Salts and Potash. During the last twenty years imports of these heavy chemicals have over doubled and the figure now stands at about 74,000 tons. The Tata Chemical Company will be the first Indian Company to manufacture such chemicals and it is interesting that the Company even when it is working to its full extent will only manufacture a third of the amount which is being imported into this country, and if the consumption of these heavy chemicals continues to expand at anything approaching the rate of the past twenty years, the Company will have no difficulty in selling the whole of its production and leaving a further two-thirds of the amount consumed still to be manufactured elsewhere or imported.

It is now definitely stated that underwriting arrangements for the Chemical Company's issue to be public are completed. It is also stated that half of the issued capital has already been taken up by the Baroda State and Tata Sons, Ltd. and their Associated Companies. Although the authorised capital of the Company is to be Rs. 5,00,00,000 the present issue will only be Rs. 1,25,00,000 which is to be divided into 60,000 5 per cent. Tax-free Preference Shares of Rs 100 each and 6,50,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each. The public will only have the opportunity of subscribing for 30,000 of the Preference Shares and about 35,000 of the Ordinary Shares.

CONCESSIONS IN BARODA.

Valuable concessions have been obtained from the State of Baroda in that there will be no charge for limestone and other raw materials used in the process of manufacturing the heavy chemicals. Salt required for the manufacture of these chemicals will be obtained from the Okha Salt Works which the Company is taking over and limestone can be obtained from large and rich deposits in the immediate neighbourhood.

The Prospectus will be ready for publication about the third week in February and it will be awaited by the Indian investors with considerable interest.

IDD GATHERING.

Khoja Shia Isna Ashri Volunteer Corps' Idd gathering and prize distribution at 5 p.m. to-day Sunday Nassur Cabin, Navroji Hill, Dongri.

"Indian Telephone" On Eve Of New Invention

Great Manufacture Drive At Calcutta

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

A distinctive "Indian Telephone" incorporating improvements of both a technical and mechanical nature with particular regard to Indian conditions of manufacture and service, may be produced in the near future. The necessary experiments are in progress at the Government Telegraph Workshops in Calcutta where a great drive for manufacturing telephones in India has been launched.

In 1938 H.M.T. Sets to the value of Rs. 1,75,000 were being manufactured in these workshops, the imported raw material for their production costing Rs. 1,00,000. No telephones have been purchased from abroad during the present financial year. Except for a few coloured bakelite telephones, it is the intention of the Government to meet all further demands for the usual black telephones from the workshops. A number of Indian manufactured telephones have recently been issued for service. It is expected that several thousands of instruments will be ready before the end of March next.

Practically all raw materials used have to be imported from Britain and the Continent, although certain items, such as insulated copper wires, aluminium castings and rubber feet, are processed in India. A few component parts, like inset transmitters, which for technical and financial reasons cannot at present be produced in this country, are imported. The Department is, however, aiming at self-sufficiency and hopes to manufacture eventually everything connected with the industry at its own workshops.

Using Indian Labour

In the first few years there will be no actual saving in "first cost," but it is anticipated that as production develops substantial economies will be effected.

At present about 700 men are employed in the manufacture and repair of telephones and switchboards. In the event of all demands being met by Indian manufacture, this number may rise to 1,000 or more. It is noteworthy that Indian labour is being trained and employed in the industry. A number of technicians and workmen have been engaged and the accommodation and equipment of the workshop is being increased.

Experiments have been successfully carried out on the different aspects of the manufacture of telephones. The cases of the instruments which are being manufactured at present are of cast aluminium; the next stage is to introduce moulded bakelite and the department is investigating the possibilities of this.

The importance of the Workshop at Alipore has been steadily increasing owing to the policy of the Posts and Telegraphs Department to manufacture as much of their requirements in their own workshops as possible with due regard to economy and efficiency of production.

In 1936-37 the total value of work done of all kinds in the workshop went up to Rs. 23,53,100. an increase of Rs. 2 70,300 over that of the previous year and the value of instruments alone manufactured in the workshop increased from Rs. 2,69,000 in 1933-'34 to Rs. 6,29,000 in 1936-37. This showed that increased demands were being met more generally by local resources than by imports, and the accommodation and equipment of the workshop had to be continually expanded to meet the increasing requirements.

In 1937-38, however, the value of construction stores went down from Rs. 10,24,000 to Rs. 7,97,000; of instruments (new) from Rs. 6,29,000 to Rs. 4,74,000, of instruments (repaired) from Rs. 2,62,000 to Rs. 2,15,000 and of other works from Rs. 4,38,000 to Rs. 3,83,000. The decrease of Rs. 4,84,000 in the value of the outturn was due to fewer demands on the workshops on account of lesser number of projects carried out. The contraction in the programme of work was necessitated by the sudden increase in the price of raw materials and especially of copper, as a result of which projects which would have been remunerative at the lower cost of materials prevailing when the original estimates were framed, became remunerative and were therefore postponed until circumstances became more favourable.

Premier Visits Scene Of Clash

PESHAWAR: Feb. 3.

Dr. Khan Sahib, the Premier of the N.-W. F. P., who flew to Dera Ismail Khan for a personal inspection of the scene of the Hindu-Muslim riots, returned this evening to Peshawar.

It is gathered that several local mischief-mongers have been rounded up. The Premier was visibly moved by the havoc wrought by the mischievous elements. He declared that his personal examination revealed that the whole incident was spontaneous and not planned.—United Press.

Practical Training For Youths

Indian Industries Association Waits On Noon And Stresses Need For Help

A deputation headed by Dr. M. Venkatrao, President of the Association of Indian Industries, Bombay, waited on Sir Firozkhan Noon, High Commissioner for India in London, on Friday morning.

The deputation pointed out the urgent necessity of sending out Indian youths for practical industrial training in the Research Institutes and Laboratories abroad, in order to enable them to equip themselves for running small industries.

Sir Firozkhan Noon gave a sympathetic hearing in consonance with his speech made at Lahore on January 3, to the effect that "If India wanted to take her place among the foremost nations she must send out more youngmen in to the world and spread them out into more countries than one just as Japan had done". He promised every help in getting Indians admitted into various factories in England and on the continent.

Khare Contradicts C. P. Premier's Statement

NAGPUR, Feb. 3.

Dr. Khare, Ex-Premier of C. P., in a signed statement to the Press says:

My attention has been drawn to a letter of the Hon. Mr. Ravishankar Shukla, who got into my shoes, addressed to Mr. Udhoji, M.L.A., and published in a local paper. The statement says that "Dr. Khare before he included him (Mr. D. P. Misra) in the Cabinet had assured himself of his complete innocence" is absolutely incorrect.—Democratic Press.

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

ELECTRIC CLOCKS ARE USUALLY USED IN FILM SCENES.... ONES THAT TICK INTERFERE WITH THE DIALOGUE.
BRUNO
GWEN KENYON.
WHO PORTRAYS MISS AMERICA IN 'ARTISTS AND MODELS ABROAD,' HAS HAD HER LIKENESS REPRODUCED IN ALMOST EVERY NATIONAL MAGAZINE. SHE WAS AN ARTISTS' AND PHOTOGRAPHERS' MODEL BEFORE GETTING INTO PICTURES.
OTTO KRUGER.
APPEARING IN 'DISBARRED', WAS A CHILD PRODIGY IN MUSIC.... AT THE AGE OF SIX HE DIRECTED THREE MASSED BANDS WHICH INCLUDED 140 MUSICIANS!
1-3

National Scouting Makes History

Premier's Message

The celebrations of the first National Scout Week were unique in the history of the Bombay Scouting. The week opened with the following message that was sent to the Hindustan Scout Association by the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay:

"It gives me great joy to notice that the Scouts of the Hindustan Scout Association will be celebrating the National Week from one end of the country to the other. In the great work of national regeneration every one must take a share and as future citizens of this country you, young boys and girls, will do well to imbibe the spirit of Scouting so that when your turn comes to shape the destinies of your country you will not be found wanting. Scouting is a training for good citizenship through the development of character, physical fitness and learning to put the interests of others before one's own. If you are all thoroughly imbued with this spirit, I have every hope that our country will once again occupy the proud position among the nations of the world, which is her birthright."

Principals' Meeting

On Monday, the 23rd, about sixty Principals of schools and Scout Masters of the city assembled at the New Era School to discuss ways and means for encouraging the Scout Movement. The Principals displayed great enthusiasm and keen interest in encouraging scout ideals and training. The greatest contribution to the meeting was a suggestion that as far as possible all extra-curricular scout activities should be co-ordinated under the Scout uniform. Excursion, Red Cross and First Aid activities, camps, physical instructions, etc., can very well be included in the Scout uniform. That the Principals are keenly alive to the need of Hindustan Scouting can be appreciated from the public appeal to the citizens which has been signed by the Principals of the following Schools:—

Esplanade High School.
Fellowship School.
New Era School.
Modern School.
Sardar's High Schools.
Fort and Proprietory High School.
Sir Elly Kadoorie School.
Marwari Vidyalaya.
Vanita Vishram School.
Bai Kabibai High School.
Andheri High School.
New Khar School.
Pupil's High School, Vile Parle.
Goklibai High School.
Aryan Education Society's School, Khar.
Parle Home.
Maratha High School,
Aryan Education Society's High School.
R. M. Bhatt High School.
Ideal English School.
Gokuldas Tejpal High School.
Union High School.
Bazargate High School.
Babu Pannalal Jain High School
Seth Anandilal Podar High School.
Elphinstone High School.
Robert Money School.
Maharashtra High School.
R. M. Bhatt High School.
Chabildas Lalubhai High School.
Pioneer High School.

25th January 1939

The bright blue flag of the Hindustan Scout Association flew merrily over the perfect Indian setting of the terrace of the Blavatski Lodge when Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai performed the inauguration of the Scout Bombay Association. In the presidential speech Mr. Bhulabhai said that during the last year a good deal of time was spent in discussions with various organisations; but at some point these discussions should end. "I would rather commit a mistake than suffer from indecision" declared the speaker. He was aware that the B. P. Movement continued in India and secured support from certain quarters. Mr. Bhulabhai had no quarrel with men and institutions, but he said that he had a quarrel with those who do not realise the time in which they lived. The B. P. Association declares, continued the President, that it has left the company of the aristocratic highbrows; if it has done so, then there is hardly any need for its continuation and existence. Referring to the question of loyalty, Mr. Bhulabhai said that India was determined to govern herself, and every one owed Supreme Loyalty to the Mother-land. Whatever was going to happen the Scout movement was going to be managed by Indians in a spirit of self-dependence, finished the speaker.

Mr. N. M. Joshi deprecated the interference of Britishers even in Indian social life.

After Prof. V. G. Rao, Ag., Provincial Commissioner had thanked the distinguished guest, the gathering dispersed.

Route Marches

The 26th was a day of route marches. In the very early morning two hundred Boys and Girls Scouts in the Suburbs marched through the streets of Andheri, Vile Parle, Santa Cruz and Khar, singing national songs and band and bugles playing. The evening of the 26th was a red letter day for the South Bombay Association. Punctually at 4-45 p.m six hundred Boys and Girls Scouts in uniform gathered at the Gowalia Tank, led by Mr. P. A. Mhatre, the Secretary of the Association, the Route marches proceeded on to the Lamington Road, Sandhurst Road, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Buleshwar and Kalbadevi. Throughout the route the scouts were ovated by large masses of people that thronged the streets, suspending vehicle and tramway traffic for a while. The Scouts on the route sang national songs distributed copies of the message from the Prime Minister and shouted slogans like "Hindustan Scout Zindabad". The scouts carried posters which added to the colourfulness of the route march. The March terminated at Azad Maidan, where the two scout bands gave a performance followed by songs by girl scouts. After the Scouts were addressed by Scouter Vaidyanathan, Mr. S. M Desai, the Asst. Organising Commissioner and Dr. B. H. Mehta, the troops dispersed at 7-30 p.m.

Camp Fire

The 27th saw two gala camp fires, one at Gokhale Park, Dadar, and the other at Vile Parle, of the Suburban Scouts. About five hundred scouts from the north and south Bombay gathered at the Gokhale Park in a merry mood, singing songs and contributing numerous items. The Rover band of the Khatau Makanji Mills was a great attraction to the camp fire. As the flames leapt forward the Scouts seemed to feel in their veins the power and energy of the Hindustan Scout Association which has taken its birth to give light to the dark and troubled horizon of the Scout movement. The new comradeship which united all the camp fire, which spoke so eloquently of the spirit pervading the H.S.A., was felt by the young and the old alike. Our popular acting Commissioner, Mr. Modak, the Secretary of the North Bombay Association, our good old "Chitre," life

(Continued On Page 31)

Scouts on the Route March.

Scout Band on the March.

Harijans on the Route March.

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Feb. 4.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max	Temperature Min	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st Nov.	Difference to Normal
Agra	75	43	—	0.7	—0.3
Amraoti	77	60	—	0.3	—1.2
Akola	80	56	—	...	—1.5
Ahmedabad	88	59	—	...	—0.2
Ajmer	74	41	—	...	—0.8
Ahmednagar	88	56	—	...	—1.3
Allahabad	77	50	—	0.8	—0.6
Benares	78	53	—	0.8	—0.5
BOMBAY	83	65	—	1.1	+0.6
Bangalore	83	60	--	0.7	-3.0
Bhopal	77	47	—	0.3	
Baroda	87	47	—	...	
Belgaum	86	57	—	1.1	—1.1
Bijapur	90	65	—	0.1	—1.3
Bhavnagar	85	51	—	...	—0.3
Calcutta	85	59	—	0.1	—1.1
Cawnpore	78	48	—	0.7	—0.5
Calicut	89	72	—	1.5	—5.3
Colombo	86	64	—	15.3	—6.3
Cheerapunji	62	49	—	3.7	—0.5
Delhi	75	44	—	...	—1.7
Darjeeling	51	39	—2	0.1	—1.5
For Sandeman	65	32	—	0.7	—0.8
Hyderabad (Dn.)	89	61	—	...	—1.5
Hyderabad (Sd.)	83	54	—	...	0.4
Indore	78	47	—	...	—0.9
Jhansi	78	47	...	0.4	—0.6
Jubbulpore	78	49	—	1.5	—1.3
Jaipur	75	44	—	..	-0.9
Karwar	84	64	—	1.8	—0.4
Lucknow	77	46	—	0.6	—0.7
Lahore	74	37	—	0.3	—1.3
Mysore	86	65	—	1.0	—2.1
Madras	85	66	—	3.2	18.3
Marmagoa	82	69	—	1.0	—
Malegaon	89	49		0.1	—0.9
Mussoorie	54	39	--	2.0	—3.1
Mahableshwar	75	54	—	1.3	—0.6
Mount Abu	67	47	--	...	—0.6
Mangalore	85	71	—	2.1	—1.6
Nagpur	87	58	—	0.1	—1.7
Poona	88	50	—	0.3	—0.9
Quetta	61	28	—	2.1	—
Rangoon	94	71	—	10.1	+6.7
Ratnagiri	82	65	—	2.9	+1.8
Rajkot	84	46	—	..	—0.3
Srinagar	48	26	—	3.7	—1.5
Sholapur	91	59	—	...	—1.7
Simla	55	40	—	1.8	2.9
Surat	87	58	—	...	—0.3
Trichinopoly	90	67	—	4.5	—4.4

RAIN IN EAST C. P.

POONA, Feb. 4.

There has been local rain in and around east Central Provinces. The western disturbance is moving away eastwards through the extreme north.

Chief amounts of rainfall: Pendra one inch, Seoni Raipur half, Sambalpur, Chaibasa, Jagdalpur quarter.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 4-2-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.005 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 65.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.0 degrees 0.8 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 64.9 degrees 1.4 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 72 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 118 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 4-2-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 75-0 deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.14 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.96 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 6000 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 11hrs 9 mts. (I.S.T.) on Friday the 3rd February, 1939.

BOSE ADDRESSES JAMADOBA WORKERS

Elected President Of Union Again

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, took off for Jamadoba (Bihar) by a specially chartered 'plane belonging to Tatas from Dum Dum aerodrome this morning.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, landed at the Jamadoba Landing Ground at 9-30 this morning and was received by the Superintendent of Tata's colliery and other officers. Local labour and Congress leaders garlanded Mr. Bose who after a brief stay at his brother Mr. Sudhir Chandra Bose's residence proceeded to the venue of the meeting of the Union.

A warm welcome awaited him here and about a thousand workers cheered the Congress President.

Addressing the meeting Mr. Bose said that Indian labourers were poor, weak and illiterate and, therefore, their strength lay in unity whereby they could strengthen the union which looked after their welfare.

At the end of the meeting Mr. Bose met the labour leaders and persuaded them to work harmoniously to improve the condition of labour.

Mr. Bose was unanimously elected President of the Union for the current year.

Mr. Bose lunched with the Superintendent of the Colliery.

He left for Calcutta by air in the afternoon.—A. P.

BETTINA WINS CRUISER WEIGHT TITLE

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.

At Madison Square Garden Bettina won the World's Cruiser Weight Championship according to the New York State athletic commission, beating Tiger Fox Spokane (Negro) on technical knockout in the ninth round of a 15-round bout. The fight started tamely both missing often. Fox went down for a short count in the sixth round. Thereafter the contest became furious. Bettina battered his opponent mercilessly downing him once for a count with a lefthook. Fox was saved by the bell. In the next round Fox was helpless, the referee stopping the fight after one minute and 22 seconds.

Fox started three to one favourite.—Reuter.

Christians And Congress

HON. VARKEY'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Nationalist Christian Party, a public meeting will be held when the Hon. Mr. C. J. Varkey, Minister of Education to the Government of Madras, will deliver an address on "Christians and the Congress" to-day Sunday morning, 11 a.m. (S. T.), at the Indo-Lusitano Hall, Dabul, Burrows Lane, Girgaon. The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, Government of Bombay will preside.

Balkeshwar Hindi School Anniversary

The first annual anniversary Balkeshwar Hindi School will be held on Sunday next under the Presidentship of Pandit Rama Pati Shastri, Principal of G. T. Sanskrit College.

SITUATION AT D. I. KHAN

PESHAWAR, Feb. 3.

A telephonic message from Dera Ismail Khan received here in the afternoon states that the situation there is quiet and that the fires started by mischief-mongers in the Bazar area has been brought under control, although here and there vast heaps of debris are smouldering still, presenting a picture of desolation.

Dr. Khan Sahib, Premier who holds the portfolios of Law and Order reached Dera Ismail Khan, by air, with Mr. Khan Abbas Khan, Minister for Industries. Mr. Bhanjuram Gandhi, Minister for Finance and the Inspector General of Police. Immediately on arrival the Premier and party toured round the affected area. An official communique will be shortly issued.—United Press.

INDIAN STATES PROTECTION ACT

Extended To Rajputana Railway Lands

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

A "Gazette" extraordinary announces that the crown Representative has extended the Indian States Protection Act 1934 to the Rajputana Railway lands.—United Press.

PROMOTED GENERAL.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4.

A "Gazette" announces that Lieut.-General Sir John Brind has been promoted General.

About Studios And Stars

BEST TIMES FOR LUNCH SCENES

"Before Lunch" Says Borzage

(By JAMES ARTHUR).

"The best time to enact a love scene is before lunch."

Every director has his own point of view about that most ticklish of all cinematic problems—the love scene, and this is Frank Borzage's.

"Most of the great writers, including Shakespeare, Milton and Shelley, insist the night was made for love," said Borzage. "Most all of their romantic scenes were laid at night. That's all right in a story, but for actual filming, I've found it isn't practical."

Borzage tapped meditatively on his pipe.

"I've experimented for years with love scenes," he said. "I've shot them in the morning before breakfast, just after lunch, tea time, before and after supper and all hours of the night, but no hour has proven as successful as the one before lunch.

"There's something about the hour that makes them give their all to the scene. I guess they get hungriest at that time, and try their hardest to finish the scene to go to lunch."

In "The Shining Hour," (currently seen at Metro), with Joan Crawford, Margaret Sullavan, Robert Young, Melvyn Douglas and Fay Bainter, heading the cast, Borzage reserved the time between eleven and twelve noon for love scenes exclusively.

"IT JUST IS."

"Joan first enacted her love scene before lunch, when I directed her in "Mannequin," continued the director, "and she agrees with me that this is the best time.

"Like myself, she can't give any reason. 'It just is,' she says.

During his years of experimenting, the broad-shouldered director has kept careful check and found love sequences that he shot at night required an average of six "takes" per scene; those filmed in the late afternoon and early morning aren't good until at least five "takes" have been made, and early afternoon shots invariably required seven "takes." Before lunch, love scenes are always filmed in three or less takes."

Borzage attributes much of the success of "Seventh Heaven" to shooting the love scenes before lunch.

"When I suggested it," laughed Borzage, "Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell thought I was crazy, and at first they just did it to please me. Then after the second or third day, they realised that for some unexplainable reason they were doing smoother and better acting."

HE KNEW BEST.

Since then Borzage has done all his love scenes just before lunch and though there might have been a few grumbles before hand, players were ready to admit, at the close of the picture, that Borzage knew best.

Among the outstanding pictures that had their love scenes photographed before lunch were "Bad Girl,", with James Dunn and Sally Eilers, "A Farewell To Arms," with Gary Cooper and Helen Hayes. "The Big City", with Luise Rainer and Spencer Tracy; and "Three Comrades, with Robert Taylor and Margaret Sullavan.

Unlike most directors, Borzage throws his doors open to studio visitors on the days when love scenes are scheduled. It is his theory that in critical scenes players do their best when there is an audience to play to.

Thus, forty or fifty persons watched Melvyn Douglas whisper sweet things to Joan Crawford, and Robert Young embrace Margaret Sullavan one day recently on the set.

The scene were good the first "take," smiled Borzage. "The four never acted better. They just couldn't be bad with such an audience watching."

* * * *

RECORD BATHTUB

Director Mitchell Leisen, who got his start in the movies designing bathtubs for Cecil B. De Mille, outdoes his preceptor in Paramount's "Artists and Models Abroad". Leisen features a "Bubble Bath" 52 feet long, 6 feet wide and 4-1/2 feet deep.

JOHN BARRYMORE SAYS

Hamlet And Pagliacci Are Twins!

By Melrose Gower

John Barrymore, possibly the greatest tragedian of the American theatre, has turned comic so convincingly in a series of cinemas that it seems possible at this time to confirm Hollywood's growing conviction that the youngest of the Royal Family has about assumed the mantle once worn by Charlie Chaplin.

No right-about-face in theatrical history has been half so complete, so successful (financially and thespically) or so astounding. It is axiomatic in the theatre that tragedians yearn to be very funny fellows and vice versa, but Mr. Barrymore is the first gentleman to prove that Hamlet and Pagliacci are brothers under the skin. Convincingly, that is.

Barrymore's Hamlet

The metamorphosis of John is probably a bitter-sweet potion to many who remember the distinguished actor in "Hamlet." Such memorable performances are not easily forgotten, and it might be mentioned, too, that John's London presentation of the Shakespearean drama proved to be the most successful, artistically and financially, of any "Hamlet" in three hundred years.

However, if those good souls who do feel badly because of Mr. B's. departure from the halls of tragedy, shed tears for their lost hero, they are simply wasting good tears. For Mr. B. has willingly and happily renounced tragedy for comedy, and even if he cared he could not now change his status, for Hollywood has typed John as a comedian. A great comedian, yes; and a very happy one, too.

"The Great Man Votes"

They have, just this past week, cast Mr. Barrymore in what Mr. Barrymore delightedly considers (after reading the script) the funniest picture he has ever been in. It is called "The Great Man Votes," and for strictly comedic purposes John portrays the role of a shiftless, drink-loving father, a former college professor, who become a great man through the hero-worshipping and scheming of his two children, and an election.

That Mr. B. says "The Great Man Votes" is the funniest picture he has ever been in, is something of a statement considering the rather large opportunities for shenanigans and humour he was given in such recent offerings as "Hold That Co-ed," "Spawn of the North," "Romance in the Dark," or "True Confession." It is certainly an indication of precisely how seriously John is taking his humour these days.

The story, your correspondent chronicles in support of Mr. B's. statement, has John playing a Chaplin-like role in the sense that he is a square peg striving to fit into a round hole, to coin a phrase. He is kicked about until, come election time in New York, the Party (definitely a capital) discovers that as goes the thirteenth ward, so goes the city, and as goes the city, so goes the state; as goes the state, so goes the nation. Mr. Barrymore is the only voter who resides in the so-goes-the-nation- thirteenth- ward. See?

In Chaplin's Footsteps

"The Great Man Votes" must be regarded as more than just another photoplay for Mr. Barrymore. It must be considered a major step forward toward the comedic pinnacle Chaplin once occupied, and which Mr. B. openly testifies he is determined to scale. The picture stars Mr. Barrymore and permits him to play a Chaplin-like character, and one that Chaplin himself might play exceedingly well, remembering the Charlie of "Modern Times." Like Chaplin's "The Kid", in which Charlie had four-year-old Jackie Coogan as his aide, Mr. B. has a little boy, Peter Holden, as his foil.

Peter Holden, incidentally, is the seven-year-old lad who was the sensation of Broadway last year in "On Borrowed Time," winning such critical praise as "the discovery of the year." That sort of support should not exactly hurt Mr. B's. chances of achieving his goal. Others in the cast of "The Great Man Votes" include Virginia Weidler, Donald MacBride, Katharine Alexander, Clarence Kolb, Luis Alberni, Elizabeth Risdon and others.

It is not really surprising that Mr. Barrymore is desirous of attaining to the mantle once worn by Mr. Chaplin, because Charlie doesn't hide the fact in the least that he would like to become a great Hamlet, such as Mr. Barrymore, let us say.

Greener pastures, you know.

CINEMA-GOERS' ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The Annual Conference for 1939 of the Cinema-Goers' Association will be held at Jubbulpore during the Congress Week.

The following items will form the agenda for the session:—

1. The consideration of the advisability of 'Quota System' for the Indian Pictures in those exclusively non-Indian entertainment houses.

2. The recommendation of the planned-chart of 'Themes' for the Indian Films to the respective Film producers.

3. To suggest and devise such other measures as will help realise the aim of 'Better Pictures in Future.'

PREM ADIB
Who appears opposite Shobhana Samarth in "Industrial India" (at Opera House).

HEDY LAMARR MOVES INTO TROUBLE!

It was night, black night.

A single light gleamed in a window of a bungalow on a side street in Beverly Hills. A small coupe crept up to the house and into the driveway.

A woman went to the front door, then the side door, and disappeared into the house. A few minutes later, she came out with her arms laden with small household articles.

From the shadows down the street, another car screeched up to the house. Two policemen appeared and flashed their lights in the young woman's face. She was beautiful.

It took five minutes of fast talking for the young lady to convince the policemen that she was Hedy Lamarr and that, because she worked all day long in 'I Take This Woman' at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, she had to do her moving to her new house during the night hours.

* * * *

STAR HELPS KIDS.

John Howard is now forming and coaching an amateur ice hockey team to compete in a new league being formed for outdoors play this season. Its first game will take place shortly after John completes his role with Heather Angel in Paramount's "Bulldog Drummond's Secret Police."

* * * *

NEW MOVIE TECHNIQUE

Something new in movie technique, a sort of succession of dramatized newspaper headlines, is introduced in "One-third of a Nation," a film starring Sylvia Sidney, which was inspired by a phrase frequently used by President Roosevelt in his address to the nation

* * * *

SNOOP-PROOF DIARY.

To fool snoopers, Gale Page writes her diary in Red Indian picture writing of her own invention

* * * *

BAD MAN WAS GOOD BOY.

Humphrey Bogart, screen's ace bad man, always carries the star he won for perfect Sunday School attendance when he was a boy.

* * * *

WANTS TO SHOP ALONE

Glenda Farrell is so afraid of crowds that she has arranged with a Los Angeles department store to permit her to do her Christmas shopping after regular store hours.

* * *

FILLS WITH PILLS

Marie Wilson, who is always hungry between meals, nibbles concentrated food tablets at frequent intervals during the day.

A Mixed Bag From Hollywood !

HEDY LAMARR,

M.-G.-M. starlet, who will be seen next in "I take This Woman."

ELEANOR POWELL,

another M.-G.-M. starlet, sports a new model frock.

ANNS, BLONDE and BRUNETTE—Ann Rutherford and Ann Morris spend idle moments in a pool.

MEN OF THE OUTDOORS—Robert Young and Allan Jones enjoy a ride after their daily work at the studio.

Bombay Hockey League

Customs Regain Championship

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE DEFEATED IN DECIDING TIE BY TWO GOALS TO NIL

The Bombay Provincial Hockey Association Ground at Churchgate was thronged by a large and enthusiastic crowd on Saturday evening to witness the trial of strength between the Customs Athletic Club and St. Xavier's College, who had tied for the first place in the first division of the League championship. Although the Customs were not in their full strength, they won the match and regained their lost title by the margin of two goals to nil.

The game was keenly contested and there were interesting episodes galore. But it was somewhat marred by rough play indulged by some of the players. Towards the close of play, umpire Baria was compelled to issue marching orders against Milne and E. D'Souza of the Customs.

The Customs led in the first-half by one goal scored by Pinto in the eleventh minute. This was increased by Feroze Khan in the fourth minute after resumption. Despite strenuous efforts on the part of the Collegians the score remained unaltered.

RESULT:

CUSTOMS A.C. ..... 2 goals
ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE .. 0

TEAMS:

CUSTOMS A.C.: Lynn; Sweeney and Aslam; Husnain, Salim and Zinche; Afzal, Milne, Feroze Khan, Pinto and Jagat Singh.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE: A. de Salis; O. Fereira and J. D'Cunha; F. Saldanha, A. de Souza and E. D'Souza; H. Saldanha, A. Pereira, E. D'Souza, J. Almeida and Agnel.

UMPIRES: P. Fernandez and E. J. N. Baria.

HOCKEY LEAGUE IN BOMBAY

The following are the positions of Clubs in the Bombay Hockey League up to 3-2-'39:—

FIRST DIVISION

	P.	W.	D.	L.	for	agst.	pts.
Customs	6	4	1	1	14	5	9
St. Xavier's	6	4	1	1	9	3	9
The "Times of India" "A"	7	3	2	2	7	4	8
Armed Pol. 'A'	7	3	2	2	11	9	8
G.I.P. Rly	7	2	2	3	7	12	6
Lusitanians 'A'	7	1	3	3	12	14	5
Young Sports	7	1	3	3	4	8	5
Telephone S.C.	7	1	2	4	4	13	4

SECOND DIVISION: SEC. X

	P.	W.	D.	L.	for	agst.	pts.
Lusitanians 'B'	8	7	1	-	16	3	15
Burmah-Shell S.C.	8	6	2	-	22	9	14
Cathedral Old Boys	8	5	1	2	24	4	11
Khatau Sports	8	4	1	3	12	10	9
South L'shire	8	4	-	4	20	15	8
R.I. Navy	8	3	1	4	11	13	7
Telegraphs	8	1	1	6	6	18	3
Parsi Cyclists	8	-	3	5	5	24	3
G.I.P. Ry. M'ga.	8	-	2	6	7	27	2

SECTION Y

	P.	W.	D.	L.	for	agst.	pts.
B.E.S.T.	7	7	-	-	33	4	14
Y.M.C.A.	7	5	-	2	18	8	10
H.V.M. Club	7	4	1	2	15	8	9
Bom. P. Trust	7	4	1	2	12	14	9
Elphin. College	7	2	1	4	6	9	5
Armed P. 'B'	7	2	1	4	6	13	5
Imperial C.I.	7	1	1	5	9	16	3
W. Thompson	7	-	1	6	1	28	1

SECTION Z

	P.	W.	D.	L.	for	agst.	pts.
City Police	7	4	3	-	12	6	11
Havero	7	4	2	1	20	12	10
B.B. & C.I. Ry.	7	4	2	1	13	8	10
Dalhousie	7	4	1	2	13	8	9
"Times of India" "B"	7	3	2	2	10	9	8
2nd Urban Infantry	7	2	2	3	6	19	6
Transit Sec.	7	1	-	6	5	17	2
Parel Gym.	7	-	-	7	-	-	-

PRESIDENCY TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Row And Merchant In Keen Struggle

In the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Championships Tournament five matches were played off at the Hindu Gymkhana on Saturday evening while Khatau Bhagat and Laljee disposed of their opponents easily, Manmath Row had a keen tussle with M.R. Merchant. Losing the first set at the tenth game, he forced the tally to run to the sixteenth in the second.

RESULTS:

MEN'S SINGLES

C.M. Khatau beat N. D. Shroff 6—1, 6—2.

G.D. Bhagat beat D.L. Lajmi 6—1, 6—2.

M.R. Row beat M.R. Merchant 6—4, 9—7.

I.N. Laljee beat M.S. Shastri 6—2, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES

Mrs. Johnson and K.K. Dastur beat Miss Portlock and V. Richardson.

PROFESSIONAL SINGLES

Sitala beat J. M. Malcolm 3—6, 6—4, 7—5.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY:

Tennis Court No. 1, at 4 p.m.: A. C. Suntook v. Winner of M.R. Row|M.R. Merchant; followed by Miss T. Dias v. Miss M.R. Kavasji; followed by R. Sen and G.D. Bhagat v. G.L. Merchant and K. M. Merchant.

Tennis Court No. 2, at 4 p.m.: Rasik Kumarsinhji of Wankaner v. Winner of C.M. Khatau|N.D. Shroff; followed by S. T. Shahani v. Winner of M.S. Shastri|I.N. Lalljee; followed by C.W. Owen and B.D. Dhalla v. N.D.G. Rao and N.V. Ullal.

Tennis Court No. 3, at 4 p.m.: Syed v. W. Richardson; followed by L.M. Khatau and R.M. Khatau v. V. Stevart-Jacks and E. Duthie; followed by S.A. Azim v. B.P. Kapadia.

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Keep Congress Flag Flying In City

Sardar's Exhortation To Voters To Vote For Congressmen Disregarding Misleading Cries

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Chairman of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee of the Indian National Congress, has given the following message in regard to the Municipal Elections which will take place on Tuesday Next:

"On the eve of elections to the Corporation in the City of Bombay, when there are only two days in between, I take the opportunity of reminding the voters that Bombay Congress has got the opportunity for the first time to capture the Corporation and it is expected with great confidence that the people of Bombay will return the Congress candidates in all the Wards.

"A good number of news-sheets and leaflets will be issued and tremendous propaganda will be carried on without any regard to principles by interested persons. Passions and prejudices will be roused and efforts will be made to mislead or to misguide the voters. But Bombay is the Stronghold of the Congress, because the average man in the City of Bombay is strongly Congress-minded. The defeat of a Congress candidate in any Ward is, to that extent, a defeat of the Congress, and, therefore, injures the reputation of the Congress and weakens the organisation, which is out to serve the City and the country.

I hope, therefore, the voters in the City will take care not to be misled or misguided by any interested cries raised temporarily for winning the voters, but will stand solidly by the Congress and go to the polls in large numbers and keep the Congress Flag flying in the City.

Congress Must Rule Corporation

SATYAMURTI'S APPEAL TO BOMBAY VOTERS

The following message has been issued by S. Satyamurti, Deputy Leader, of the Congress Central Assembly Party, to Bombay Municipal voters:—

I am very glad to learn that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is contesting the elections to the Bombay Municipal Corporation. I wish the Congress candidates complete success. I appeal to the voters to vote solidly for the Congress candidates. The Congress is the only non-communal political organisation fighting for the freedom of the country. It is today governing eight provinces with justice, integrity and efficiency. It will soon govern the other provinces. Congress candidates to the Corporation are pledged to work for the welfare, the health and the happiness of the people of Bombay, without any distinction of caste, creed or race. The Congress candidates have no personal or communal axe to grind. They are only servants of the public. The voters in voting for the Congress Candidates will be securing for themselves the control of the Corporation, which will be solely used for the greatest happiness of the greatest number of the people of the City. They will also be helping the early attainment of Purna Swaraj. I sincerely hope and trust that before I next visit Bombay, the City of Bombay will be governed wisely, justly and impartially by a dominant Congress Corporation.

MAN COMMITS SUICIDE AFTER MURDERING WIFE

Hearing the cries of some children from a house in Sadar, Nagpur, bolted from inside, neighbours forced open the door in the early hours of Monday morning, and to their surprise found Desraj, a Punjabi booking clerk in the G I P. Railway, dead, with the dead body of his wife with multiple injuries. A note left by Desraj was picked from his side which stated that he had killed his wife and had committed suicide by taking an overdose of opium.

Police investigation is proceeding.

Arrested on a charge of assaulting a shoe-keeper with a bamboo, Gulam Mohamed Shaik Ahamed and another man were placed before Mr. O. H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagaon Court, and were ordered to be released on bail.

A. I. C. C. INVITATION TO EGYPTIAN WAFDISTS

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 4.

The A.I.C.C. Office has issued the following statement:—"A couple of months back Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the A.I.C.C., sent invitation to Nahas Pasha and other representatives of the Wafd Party to attend the Tripuri Session of the Congress. From a press message from Cairo it appears that the invitation has not reached him.

"The General Secretary has again sent official invitation to Nahas Pasha and, through him, to the other leaders of the Wafd Party to attend the ensuing session of the Congress."—United Press.

M. L. A. ARRESTED AND BAILED OUT

LAHORE, Feb. 4.

Sardar Chanan Singh, a member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly, has been arrested on charges of embezzlement and criminal breach of trust in respect of funds collected for the Shahidgunj Gurdwara.

He was produced before the Magistrate and bailed out.—United Press.

New Delhi—Mr. Mahadev Desai, private secretary of Gandhiji, arrived here last night and is staying at the Birla House.

WHAT A LIFE! WHEW!

The Diary Of A Parliamentary Secretary

(The following article was contributed by "Comrade Ananias" to the "Indian Express" of Madras and let us hasten to say that it deals only with the local species. The descerning reader will easily detect the "Over a Cup of Tea" touch in the following scintillating satire.)

An unconscionably unholy volume of curiosity is being evinced these days in the work and lives of our Parliamentary Secretaries. Indeed, the suggestion has been seriously advanced from responsible quarters that our Parliamentary Secretaries are an adventitious, purposeless, workless addenda to the high scheme of wrecking the Constitution from within.

That is a serious charge, and it was the job of the Minister for Public Information to have promptly refuted it. Since apparently in the stress and circumstance of his breathlessly busy life, he has not so far noticed the gathering tempo of public opinion against local parliamentary secretarianism, I have, in the public interest, persuaded a Parliamentary Secretary to show a doubting world a page of his diary.

Hereunder reproduced, mutatis mutandis, is the page. Every page is a revelation. Every page a saga of hectic work. Every page worth Rs. 150 a day.

JAN. 1, 1939

8-30 a.m.: Rose with the lark Survived the wife's funny coffee, and called for Mary's "Parliamentary Practice." She brought our dhobi's account book. Ah me! One can't expect all, women to be Vijayalakshmis. Read a page out of May. Don't think a lot of him. He doesn't mention anything about Parliamentary Secretaries anywhere.

9 a.m.: Visited my Minister's bungalow and hung around his garden. Wiped the nose of the Minister's uncle's aunt's niece's two year old baby daughter. She is an angel. Minister came out and enjoined me anxiously not to overlook myself. I smiled deprecatingly and returned home in high spirits. Told the wife about the Minister's uncle's etc., baby. Wife said she wanted a similar baby herself. "No time for such frivolities." I told her firmly. Women are terribly competitive.

Poured over the files—417 of them—all printed reports of legislative proceedings, to wife's great admiration.

9-50 a.m.: Had a hasty meal and rushed to the Secretariat. Arrived there right on stroke of 10. Nobody in. Except the Premier. I am frightfully fond of industry. Can watch a fellow doing a job of work for one hour without tiring. Peeped through the key-hole and saw Premier at work. Watched him for one hour—smartly disposing of files. What a man! Is it a halo I see round his head? It is. What a head! Will I ever have a halo round my head?

11 a.m.: Went into my room and ordered the chapprasi to get me some files. Waited for half-an-hour for files. Nothing doing Perhaps that chapprasi blighter is deaf.

11-30 a.m.: Rushed out to China Bazaar and purchased 47 files. Went back to Secretariat. Hailed a passing baked-pea vendor at the South Sea Gate and purchased a copper's worth of peas. Gave 40 peas to the policeman at the gate, who smartly salamed. Nice fellows, these policemen.

12 noon: Back in my room, counted the peas. There were exactly 12,982 of them. Passed on the information to the Marketing Officer demi-officially.

12-30 p.m.: My Minister came into my room. Me working away at my files, like the very devil. Mainly cross-word puzzle and race prospects on to-morrow's doings at Guindy. Chief asked me whose files they were. Looked at him sadly and said they were mine. Chief patted my head and said, "Good boy! Don't exert yourself too much."

1 p.m.: Had an hour's siesta.

2 p.m.: Motored in the Ministers's car to the Neo-Ramasami Cafe and had a modest lunch of jilebi, rasagulla, vegetable cutlet, two puris, two bondas, dosai with masala, and coffee.

2-45 p.m.: Took a constitutional in the main corridor till 3 p.m. Corridor needs urgent repaving

3 p.m.: Went into the Chief Parliamentary Secretary's room and told him that we Secretaries ought to form a trade union to ensure joint Parliamentary Secretarial responsibility, and to guard against a possible eruption of Karantism in the future. Chief Secretary thought over it deeply and advised me to refer the question to Sardar Patel. Patel my eye!

3-30 p.m.: Worked at my files for ten minutes. Eureka! I have got the words fitting 16 across and 19 down in the cross-word puzzle.

3-45 p.m.: Again applied myself to the Premier's key-hole. Great Scot! He's still at it! The halo is still there, too. I shouldn't wonder if one of these days he sprouts a couple of wings and flies away to Valhalla. What a Premier!

4 p.m.: On way back to my room. Noticed a lizard stalking a plump fly on the wall. Plop! The fly has disappeared down lizard's mouth. Survival of the fittest! Thank God I am fit. I shall survive. Clever bloke Darwin!

4-15 p.m.: Stretched my legs on table, leaned back, and watched the revolutions of the electric punka overhead. Wonder what exactly is electricity. Rubbing silk is all bunkum. If that is a fact, the wife ought to be a powerhouse. Thank goodness she is not. Asked Minister Yakub Hasan what it was all about. He kissed me on the nose and asked me not to overwork myself. I burst into tears. Such solicitude!

4-30 p.m.: Clambered up the tree behind the Tommies' mess to count the branches and add to our statistical material. Drill sergeant objected in unparliamentary language. That settles it. Our army must be Indianised. Told Rajaji about it. He agreed. "But where is the cash?" he asked.

5-30 p.m.: Went with my Chief to open a neo-coffee hotel. The hotel-wallah garlanded the chief, but ignored me. Glared at the fellow. Immediately got one round my neck. What do these chaps take as Parliamentary Secretaries for? Chief spoke humorously in Tamil. I spoke in German when a peon sneezed in Urdu. Had lunch.

6 p.m.: Saw that astrologer-cum-palmist fellow in Mambalam. What a rapacious tribe these blokes are! Had to plank down two chips before he started on my palm and horoscope. He said when Leo moves into the Maid's House, this rare conjunction would be rich with possibilities.

"What's going to be rich?" I asked him.

"Nobody, sir. What I meant was you would be in for big things."

"What big things?"

"You will be elevated to a Ministership."

"My sainted aunt!" I gasped and ran home.

On the way, I was so bucked, that I nearly ran into a car and missed Heaven by six inches.

7 p.m.: Told the wife about Leo and the Maid. On the spot she promised 150 cocoanuts, 200 ladus and 116 candles to God Ganapathi, Nagore Meera Sahib and the Immaculate Mother respectively, if and when I become a Minister.

And so to bed!

What a day! What terrific work!' Whew!

NATIONAL SCOUTS

(Continued From Page 26)

of the Ashoka Group, S. M. Desai and others mingled with the Scouts, making them realise the meaning of the new Democracy of the H.S.A. which banishes the old autocratic gloom and snobbishness which pervaded the B. P. Association. For many long years will the young Scouts remember the memorable Camp Fires of the 17th January.

Suburban Association

On Saturday the 28th night Mr. M. C. Chagla performed the inauguration of the West Suburban Local Association before a distinguished gathering. Mr. Chagla in a speech delivered with feeling explained why he was keenly interested in the Hindustan Scout Association. He stressed the need of bringing up the Indian Boy as an Indian irrespective of castes and creeds. He was glad that in a short period the Hindustan Scout Association had become a permanent national institution of great importance. Mrs. Nimbkar stressed the need of a large number of Indian women coming forward to lead the Girl Scout movement. Dr. Mehta, thanking Mr. Chagla, said that all schools between Khar and Andheri had joined the H.S.A. and two hundred Scouts were working in nine troops. He welcomed the great interest taken in the H.S.A. by the Bandra and Andheri School Boards.

The Mammoth Rally

Surely the 29th was a red letter day in Hindusthan Scouting. Five thousand Boy Scouts, one thousand Girl Scouts, ten thousand spectators and three bugle bagpipe and flute bands were the distinguishing features of the Rally. For an hour and a half displays were given by two troops each from the four Scouts and two Girl Scout Associations. The Hon. Mr. Nurie, our popular Minister, delivered a powerful speech for about fifteen minutes, calling upon all to come under the banner of the Hindusthan Scout Association. Speaking in fluent Hindusthani, he explained his great joy at the universal welcome Hindusthan Scouting had received at the hands of all communities, principals of schools and leading citizens of all parts. The Hon. Mr. Pakvasa made another remarkable speech declaring that the Scout laws and promise were not only meant for Scouts, but for all citizens. After Prof. V. G. Rao, the Acting Provincial Commissioner had explained the great triumph of the Hindusthan Scout Association in every part of the Province and members of each Association had thanked the distinguished guests, the mammoth Rally dispersed to the tune of the bands, and shouts of "Hindusthan Scouts, Zindabad."

Poona Demonstrations

Poona had a lively and eventful National Scout Week. Early on Monday morning the Scouts went from street to street and door to door distributing ten thousand Marathi leaflets explaining the utility of the Scout Movement as an asset of our national life. During the week the Scouts of Poona visited fourteen neighbouring villages to play games with rural children. After the games, the boys talked to their village brethren the wonderful meaning of the game of scouting.

Scouts also visited slums and hospitals carrying the message of Scout Brotherhood and unity. Every village in the Poona and Sholapur districts has received huge posters and leaflets in Marathi. Every newspaper has contributed articles on the Scout Movement. A general appeal has been issued to the citizens and the students.

Our enthusiastic Organising Commissioner of Poona District, Mr. D. P. Joshi, must be congratulated for bringing out Marathi literature in such a short time for the use of Maharashtra Scouts. I would specially mention the leaflet on the Tenderfoot Test.

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Satyagraha In Jaipur

Praja Mandal Plans Campaign

JAIPUR, Feb. 4

The Satyagraha campaign envisaged by the local Praja Mandal leaders comprises the sending out in batches of five Satyagrahis twice a week. Each batch will be under the command of a "Da pati" (leader).

Mr. Hiralal Shastri explained to the Associated Press that it is the intention "to move slowly at first, in order to enable the movement to gather its own natural momentum".

Leaflets are being distributed in the city to-day announcing tomorrow's programme.

First batch of Satyagrahis will, it is expected, march through the city in the afternoon to an appointed place, where they intend addressing crowd. If they are arrested before they reach the meeting place, arrests will be announced to the crowd, and according to present programme, no further action will be taken till Wednesday, when another batch will be sent out

LULL ENDS

The local Praja Mandal leaders have decided to launch a Satyagraha on Sunday simultaneously with the scheduled arrival of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj. It is pointed out that Seth Bajaj may be stopped on the way to Jaipur under the Princes Protection Act but this will not, it is stated, affect the campaign. The Jaipur Government's Communique about the refusal to register the Praja Mandal which is characterised as "a purposeless document" marks the end of the period of lull and action is now decided upon.

Official reports received here show that Seth Jamnalal Bajaj's arrest has caused repercussions in at least three other towns of the State: At Sikar a practically complete hartal was observed on Feb 2. It ended at about 5-30 in the evening when the authorities were able to persuade the majority of shopkeepers to open their shops. A large number of Jaths gathered at Jhunjhunu on Feb. 2 but were sent back by the police. A disturbance is reported. A procession was formed at Chomu which was dispersed. The processionists offered themselves for arrest but here as in the rest of the State no arrests were made.—A. P

IS JAIPUR PRAJA MANDAL UNLAWFUL?

JAIPUR, Feb. 4.

Pandit Hiralal Shastri, convener of the Jaipur Satyagraha Council, has issued a statement relating to Jaipur Governments Communique declaring that its refusal to register Praja Mandal does not make it an unlawful association.

Pandit Hiralal says, "Jaipur Government has rejected the Praja Mandal's request not only for recognition or registration but also for premission to continue to function as an association."

After quoting certain sections of Jaipur Public Socities Act Pandit Shastri states that the Mandal may not be deemed an uniawful association because upto this moment it has not interfered with the administration or maintenance of law. Under the Public Societies Act, he says, it is doubtful if unregistered society can be tolerated and, even if it can, its existence will be no less than death because the Communique itself repeats "that any of its members, who insists on furthering its objects after refusal of registration can be punished." No matter even if there is nothing in the objects, which may be regarded as being against the law of the State.—A. P

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)

8-0 a.m. Records. 12-0 noon Shankerrao Gaikwad. 12-20 p.m. Allah Rakhibai. 12-35 Khan Sahib Nisar Husain. 1-0 Music. 3-30 Children's Hour. 6-0 E. G. Pargaonker. 6-20 Shridhar Parsekar. 6-30 Vidyalaxmi Mehta and Party. 6-45 Inst Duets. 6-55 Allah Rakhibai. 7-10 Selected Nautch Melodies. 7-17 Gujerati Garbas. 7-30 Clarionet Solo. 7-35 E. G Pargaonker. 7-55 Shankerrao Gaikward. 8-25 to 9-00 Venkiteshwara Iyer, Recital of South Indian Music. 9-15 Week in Sport, by Talyarkhan. 9-30 News in English. 9-50 New Books, review by Philip Wade. 10-0 Khan Sahib Nisar Husain. 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s.)

8-0 to 9-0 a.m. and 12 noon to 2-0 p.m. and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay I.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)

6-0 to 6-30 p.m. As in Bombay I. 6-30 Evensong. 7-35 to 11-0 As in Bombay I. 11-0 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Haidar Husain Sagar. 8-10 Imamuddin of Udaipur. 8-35 Two ghazals of Jalil. 8-50 Khubi-i-Husn-i-yar ki baten. 9-0 Valayat Khan. 9-15 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur. 9-30 For young listeners.

12-0 noon Records.

1-0 p.m. Broadbrow. Programme. 2-0 Adult education talk. 2-15 close down.

6-0 Haidar Husain, Sagar. 6-10 Benazirbai. 6-30 Kumari Jogmaya Mukerjee (Amateur) geet. 6-40 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur. 7-0 Opening prayer. 8-0 Story by M. F. Beg Chughtai. 8-15 Valayat Khan. 8-30 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur. 8-50 Imamuddin alap behag. 9-50 Ketelbey's concert orchestra. 10-0 Archaeology in India by Sir Leonard Woolley. 10-15 Eileen Leete: Soprano. 10-30 Violin recital. 10-45 Tara Sirkar: Mezzo-Soprano.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a.m. 12-0 to 2-0 As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 As in Delhi 1. 6-10 Imamuddin. 6-40 Benazirbai. 7-0 Valayat Khan. 7-15 Kumari Jogmaya Mukerjee. 7-30 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur. 7-50 Sitar recital by Haidar Husain. 8-0 to 9-45 As in Delhi 1 9-50 sitar recital by Haidar Husain 10-0 As in Delhi 1. 10-15 Bazm-i-Sarod.

Delhi—III Programme

19.8 metres (15,160 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a.m. & 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-0 As in Delhi 1. 7-0 to 8-0 As in Delhi 2. 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi 1

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s.)

8-30 a.m. Vijoy Sukla. Bhajan in Bhairvin. 8-50 Manickmala. 9-15 Ali Ahmad Khan. Bhairvin on the sitar. 9-30 Sukhendu Goswami. 9-50 Manickmala. 10-5 Music Lesson by P. K. Mallick. 10-45 Stage and Screen by 'Spectator'. 11-0 News. 11-6 Band of Howrah District Bengal Police. 5-0 Studio Service for Children. 5-30 Bells of St Margaret's, Westminster. 5-36 Church Service 6-50 Leela Devi: Modern song 7-5 Reba Mazumdar 7-20 Ratnamala Sen 7-32 Ramesh Chandra Thakur 7-47 Uttara Devi 8-7 Ratnamala Sen 8-20 Ramesh Chandra Thakur 9-5 Mary St. Johnston L.G.S.M. (Eloc.) 9-20 Orchestral Interlude 9-30 Renee Cadell: 9-45 A Pianoforte and Flute Recital . 10-15 Dance Music.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9.530 kc/s)

8-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4840 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-50 Swami-Stree: A Playlet.

6-50 to 10-30 As in Calcutta 1.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

5-0 p.m. M. T. Lakshmipathi Vocal 5-30 Light Music 6-0 S. Anantaraman: Violin 6-30 Rhythmettes 6-45 Shrimati Shantarajamma 7-30 Palayur K. Kanakasabapathy Iyer: Vocal 8-15 Shrimati K. S. Shantarajamma: Vocal 9-20 For Chinese, A place in Sun, by E. J. Bingle 9-35 Palayur K. Kanakasabapathy Iyer: Vocal 10-15 An Air Artist: Veena.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 to 9-35 As in Madras 1.

9-35 Ballet—Les Sylphides Chopin arr: White 10-0 Grace Calwell, A.R.C.O.

Peshawar Programme

200 metres (1,500 kc/s)

9-0 a.m. Indian music.

5-0 p.m With villagers. 6-0 Instrumental Interludes. 6-10 Habibullah Kabuli. 6-30 Zeenat Begam. 6-50 Qadir Bakhsh. 6-55 Habibullah Kabuli 7-15 Khyber Orchestra: Naghma-i-Sarosh 7-25 Zeenat Begam 7-45 Humour in Urdu Literature by M. M. Habib 8-0 Habibullah Kabuli 8-20 Din Mohd. & Meher Baksh: Rabab and Sarod 8-25 Zeenat Begam 8-45 Khyber Orchestra: Prem ka Jhoola (The Swing of Love) 8-55 Habibullah Kabuli 9-45 Delectable Duets.

Lahore Programme

(276 metres (1,086 kc/s.)

10-0 a. m. Orchestral Interludes 10-5 Vidya Seth: Amateur 10-25 Thumri Jogiya 10-35 A Sitar Recital 10-50 Ali Bakhsh of Kasur 11-10 Music.

6-0 p. m. Orchestral Interludes 6-10 Ali Bakhsh of Kasur 6-30 For Countryside 7-15 Vidya Seth 7-35 Thumri Jhinjhoti 7-45 Anwarbai of Amritsar 8-5 Ali Bakhsh of Kasur 8-25 Airvoice Orchestra Naghma 8-35 Vidya Seth 8-55 Violin By Sardar Hussain 9-0 Anwarbai of Amrissar 9-45 Recorded Interlude 9-50 New Books review (Relayed from Bombay) 10-5 Musical Montage 10-30 Ali Bakhsh of Kasur 10-40 Cl' Music.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

5-30 Mohan Lal Kool 5-50 Shyamabai of Benares 6-15 Maqbool Begam 6-35 Lucknow Radio Orchestra; Saindhavi 6-45 Records 7-5 Mohan Lal Kool 7-30 Toom Tana Na Na.....1 7-45 Maqbool Begam 8-5 Ilyas Khan 8-15 Mohan Lal Kool 8-35 Shyamabai of Benares 9-0 Kanan Devi 9-50 New Books review by Philip Wade (Relayed from Bombay) 10-5 Mohan Lal Kool 10-20 Maqbool Begam 10-40 Shyamabai of Benares.

B B C Programme

7-30 Cards on Table 7-50 James Bell 8-15 Club of Queer Trades: 8-40 Rollicking Sonnies 9-20 Sunday Nan[illegible]ario De Pietro & His Estudiantina.

NAVAL RESERVE FORCES IN INDIA

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

To provide for additional personnel required for purposes of local defence, a bill introduced by the Defence Secretary this morning in the Assembly proposes to create the following naval reserve forces in India:

Royal Indian Fleet Reserve; Royal Indian Naval Reserve; Royal Indian Naval Volunteer Reserve; Royal Indian Naval Communications Reserve.

Of these only the Royal Indian Naval Volunteer Reserve will, on formation, be subject to the provisions of the Indian Navy (discipline) Act. 1934.

AIMS AND OBJECTS.

Legislation is required for the following purposes, adds the statement of objects and reasons:

A. to provide that members of the Royal Indian fleet reserve, the Royal Indian Naval Reserve and the Royal Indian Naval communications reserve shall be subject to the Indian Navy (discipline) act when under training or called into actual service:

B. to impose on members of all four reserve forces a legal liability to serve in the Royal Indian Navy or to join any ship or to reform any service for which members of these forces are intended or liable whenever called into actual service.

The Bill also contains certain consequential amendments to sections 86 and 87 of the naval discipline act set out in the first schedule to the Indian Navy (discipline) act, 1934.

Sir N. N. Sircar introduced a bill to amend the insurance act so as to remove a considerable number of technical defects before bringing this act into force. It is also desirable, says the statement of objects and reasons, to make it clear that insurers who set up organisations outside British India and operate through agents in British India are within the scope of the act. Further, in view of projected legislation in certain Indian states on lines similar to the insurance act, certain disabilities would be imposed on insurers registered under the act which would seriously impede the development of their business outside British India. The amending bill is designed to give relief in such cases without impairing the security for policy-holders in British India.—A P.

NOTHING CONCILIATORY IN IT

Bajaj On Jaipur State Communique

AGRA, Feb. 3.

Asked about the Associated Press message from Jaipur stating that the communique, issued by the Jaipur Darbar replying to Mahatma Gandhi's statement, was regarded there as conciliatory and a report that he was consulting Gandhiji about it. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj said: "I do not think there is anything conciliatory in the communique.

There is nothing in it which requires any consideration on our part; rather it adds insult to injury, and as such the question of consulting Gandhiji does not arise at all. It can, in no way, affect our determination to fight the ban imposed by the Jaipur Government against the Praja Mandal and on my entry into the State."—A.P.

Volunteers For Hyderabad

POONA, Feb. 3.

Nine Hindu Mahasabha volunteers under the leadership of Mr. G. G. Paranjpye of Karhad left for Hyderabad to-day to offer Satyagrah in the cause of Hindu Civil Liberties.—A. P.

Aden centenary celebrations: A group of guests (left to right) Sir Sultan Abdul Karim of Lahej, Lord Lamington, Sir Sultan Saleh of Mokada, Sir Hormasji Cowasji, Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. Lawrence (Chief Justice) and others; (Right) The Governor of Aden receiving the salute, before reading the message of H. M. the King

CONGRESS GOVT. TO RESCUE RAJKOT!

Ministry's Rights Outside India Act

MAHATMA SPEAKS OUT

Resident Shows "Red Claws Of British Lion": Reign Of Terror In State

"What is the duty of the Congress when the people of Rajkot have to face not the Ruler and his tiny police but the mighty hordes of British Empire," as Mahatma Gandhi writing in the "Harijan" and answers the question himself as follows:—

"The first and natural step is for the Congress Ministry to make themselves responsible for the safety and honour of the people of Rajkot. It is true that the Government of India Act gives the Ministers no power over the States. But they are governors of a mighty province in which Rajkot is but a speck. As such they have rights and duties outside the Government of India Act."

TEXT OF ARTICLE

The following is the text of Gandhiji's article:—

The struggle in Rajkot has a personal touch about it for me. It was the place where I received all my education up to the matriculation examination and where my father was Dewan for many years. My wife feels so much about the sufferings of the people that though she is as old as I am and much less able than myself to brave such hardships as may be attendant upon jail life, she feels she must go to Rajkot. And before this is in print she might have gone there.

But I want to take a detached view of the struggle. Sardar's statement, is a legal document in the sense that it has not a superfluous word in it and contains nothing that cannot be supported by unimpeachable evidence most of which is based on written records which are attached to it as appendices.

It furnishes evidence of a cold-blooded breach of a solemn covenant entered into between the Rajkot Ruler and his people. And the breach has been committed at the instance and bidding of the British Resident who is directly linked with the Viceroy.

RED CLAWS OF BRITISH LION

To the covenant a British Dewan was party. His boast was that he represented British authority. He had expected to rule the Ruler. He was therefore no fool to fall into the Sardar's trap. Therefore the covenant was not an extortion from an imbecile ruler. The British Resident detested the Congress and the Sardar for the crime of saving the Thakore Saheb from bankruptcy and, probably, loss of his gadi. The Congress influence he could not brook. And so before the Thakore Saheb could possibly redeem his promise to his people he made him break it. If the news that the Sardar is receiving from Rajkot is to be believed, the Resident is showing the red claws of the British lion and says in effect to the people: "Your ruler is my creature. I have put him on the gadi and I can depose him. He knew well enough that he had acted against my wishes. I have therefore undone his action in coming to terms with his people. For your dealings with the Congress and the Sardar I shall teach you a lesson that you will not forget for a generation.

REIGN OF TERROR

Having made the Ruler a virtual prisoner, he has begun a reign of terrorism in Rajkot. Here is what the latest telegram received by the Sardar says: "Bacharbhai Jasani and other volunteers arrested. Twenty-six volunteers taken at night to a distant place in the Agency limits and brutally beaten. Volunteers in villages are similarly treated. Agency police controlling State agency and searching private houses in civil limits."

The British Resident is repeating the performances of the British officials in British India during the Civil Disobedience days.

I know that if the people of Rajkot can stand all this madness without themselves becoming mad, and meekly but resolutely and bravely suffer the inhumanities heaped upon them, they will come out victorious and, what is more, they will set free the Thakore Saheb. They will prove that they are the real rulers of Rajkot under the paramountcy of the Congress. If, however, they go mad and think of impotent retaliation and resort to acts of violence, their state will be worse than before and the paramountcy of the Congress will be of no effect. The Congress paramountcy avails only those who accept the banner of non-violence, even as the paramountcy of Britain avails only those who subscribe to the doctrine of 'might is right.'

MAHATMA GANDHI.

DUTY OF CONGRESS

What then is the duty of the Congress when the people of Rajkot have to face not the Ruler and his tiny police but the disciplined hordes of the British Empire?

The first and natural step is for the Congress ministry to make themselves responsible for the safety and honour of the people of Rajkot. It is true that the Government of India Act gives the ministers no power over the States. But they are governors of a mighty province in which Rajkot is but a speck. As such they have rights and duties outside the Government of India Act. And these are much the most important. Supposing that Rajkot became the place of refuge for all the 'gundas' that India could produce, supposing further that from there they carried on operations throughout India, the ministers would clearly have the right and it would be their duty to ask the Paramount Power through the British Representative in Bombay to set things right in Rajkot. And it will be the duty of the Paramount Power to do so or to lose the ministers. Every minister in his province is affected by everything that happens in territories within his geographical limit though outside his legal jurisdiction, especially if that thing hurts his sense of decency. Responsible government in those parts may not be the ministers' concern, but if there is plague in those parts or butchery going on, it is very much their concern; or else their rule is a sham and a delusion. Thus the ministers in Orissa may not sit comfortably in their chairs, if they do not succeed in sending 26,000 refugees of Talcher to their home with an absolute assurance of safety and freedom of speech and social and political intercourse. It is insufferable that the Congress, which is to-day in alliance with the British Government, should be treated as an enemy and an outsider in the States which are vassals of the British.

WANTON BREACH

This wanton breach instigated by the British Resident in Rajkot, of the charter of the liberty of its people is a wrong which must be set right at the earliest possible moment. It is like a poison corroding the whole body. Will H. E. the Viceroy realize the significance of Rajkot and remove the poison?

Mr. D. Doulatram the newly appointed Hindu Minister of Sind.

Saturday's Races At Mahaluxmi

KASHMIR TRIUMPH IN BOMBAY ARAB DERBY

Sibbritt Rides Two Winners

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

With race fixtures following in close order it was not surprising to see a distinct falling off in the attendance at Mahaluxmi yesterday. It proved to be a disastrous day for backers as there were some unexpected results Such winners, as Peeress, Dignitary and Taj Subhan were unbacked except by their own immediate connections.

H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir is determined to make this his most successful season as a Turf patron. He had a grand double yesterday, Pompeian winning the Health Memorial Plate and Four Aces carrying on the good work by winning the Bombay Arab Derby in his colours. Both winners were trained by Mohamed Ali and ridden by W. Sibbritt who was the only jockey to score a double.

It was pleasing to see Tetrazone win the valuable Druids Lodge Handicap for Mr. Edward Esmond. This sporting owner supports the game both in Calcutta and Bombay, but his successes are few and far between.

Both the Daily Double and Daily Tribe were won. Investors who nominated Peeress and Haut Monde received Rs. 952/-.

SMART APPRENTICE RIDER.

Giving a greatly improved display since we last saw him Dalli al Iraq with the useful apprentice rider. Fitzgerald in the saddle win the Nejd Plate Division I in easy style, beating the well favoured Barki Beg, Lovely One and several others. Fitzgerald having won five races among riding boys is now a half-licensed jockey and can claim the 5lb. allowance when riding with fully licensed professionals.

Recent form gave John Wilkes an outstanding chance in the Nejd Plate, Division II and he justified a ready backing in running comfortably at the expense of Mujbil Hamid, Naqid and Twelve others Naqid, reported to be a half-brother to the champion Sukab and bearing a striking resemblance to the outstanding Arab of the season, was considerably supported. He shaped like a winner until close home, but obviously short of a race was knocked back into third place.

Unfancied by most people Peeress, a good-looking Sheridan mare won the Kirkee Plate in a manner which presages further successes. It was her first appearance at Mahaluxmi, but she had obviously been well tried at home after The Duchess and Vallena had made the early pace. Brace set Peeress alight and the mare galloping over everything won as she liked. Tippu Sultan and Redouble came late to finish second and third respectively.

A SMASHING VICTORY

The Kashmir-owned Pompeian's success in the Heath Memorial Plate was readily gained. Out of the barrier with his coveted celerity he stayed in the front all the way and passed the post three lengths—it could have been six—ahead of Miss Lena, who made a late bid for honours up the Straight. Tomtit producing some of the form shown in Poona last season was in the money. Pompeian was a popular winner since he started favourite. Incidentally the speedy son of Sheridan equalled the course record made by Cartoon several seasons ago.

After one of the slowest run races on record Four Aces won the Bombay Arab Derby to credit the popular Maharaja of Kashmir with another big prize. Sibbritt was called upon for a vigorous effort to hold the strongly finishing Jirnas at bay. Ridden by W. Cook this time Golden Ticket had every assistance but was not good enough. He was beaten into third place a short head behind Jirnas, a genuine stayer who will yet credit his sporting owner with a nice success.

HAUT MONDE OPENS WINNING ACCOUNT

Mrs. P. C. Daver's Haut Monde earned his first winning distinction when capturing the Gatwick Plate run over a mile. A good looking chestnut son of Lord Quex and New Zealand bred, the six-year old has proved a difficult horse to train, but George Bell has obviously got him right. Ridden by Bob Bell with clever judgment the gelding found no difficulty in passing the favourite Maroc who was being hailed the winner. Late on the scene Fresh Kid secured a placing in front of Affinity, who would have been better suited by a longer distance.

Jinkee Road and Cash Book were accorded the heaviest support in the Abberley Plate, but neither were among the first three at the important end. His five previous attempts did not stamp Dignitary as the likely winner here, but Rook who won on the chestnut son of the Black Abbot last year, rode him again to victory, beating Vidalin and Bouldnor in an exciting finish. Incidentally this was the first success recorded in the Maharani of Baroda's colours this season. Goudea thought to be in with a good chance, broke down in the race. Nothing was backed with especial confidence in the important Druids Lodge Handicap. Tetrazone, National Flag and Bachelors Bard were about equally heard. Smartly away, as usual, Tetrazone took charge from Manclare after the first three furlongs and sailed away to win untroubled. Terror played the role of runner-up and Glanely moving up late beat National Flag out of the minor placing.

Backers were considerably wide of the mark in the Kolhapur Plate for three unfancied horses filled the bill. Taj Subhan very capably handled by Obaid, brought off a 15 to 1 chance, beating Burgess, now back to form, by a neck in an exciting finish. Fahad Pasha was a minor place-getter, but Iraq Jewel, Yanoos, both considerably supported, were among the first beaten.

THE NEJD PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 450; third Rs. 250

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 12 lbs Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

To be ridden by Licensed Riding Boys and Apprentice Jockeys. Apprentice Jockeys to carry 5 lbs. extra.

Mr. Abid H. Doctor's DALLI AL IRAQ, 7-13, (cd. 8-4), Fitzgerald 1

Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's BARKI BEG, 8-9, Y. S. Khan .. 2

Mr. Ahmed Mustapha Talib's LOVELY ONE, Naji Dawood 3

Haji Abdul Wahid's MAS'UD FARHAN, 7-13, (cd. 8-4) Rama Vithal 4

Won by 3 1|2 lengths, shorthead, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute, 38 2|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 49 for win, and Rs. 17, Rs. 18 and Rs. 18 for places.

Did not run Taj Lebanon, Sabah al Iraq and Sayid Beg.

Winner trained by: Aga Cumberally.

Favourite Barki Beg and Mas'ud Farhan.

THE NEJD PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 450; third Rs. 250

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's JOHN WILKES, 7-12, E. Britt 1

Mr. P. B. Avasia's MUJBIL HAMID, 9-0, Burn 2

Messrs K. T. Sampat and J. D. Banatwalla's NAQID, 7-5, W. Sibbritt 3

Messrs Rasul al Essa and Ismail Kadhim's SHIREEN, 8-9, Cook 4

Won by 1 length, head, 1 1|2 length.

Time: 1 minute 38 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 31 for win, and Rs. 14, Rs. 31 and Rs. 19 for places.

Winner trained by N. D. Bhosale.

Did not run Mamluke

Favourite: John Wilkes.

THE KIRKEE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class "A."

Mrs. N. E. Raymond's PEERESS, 8-11, Brace 1

Mr. Osman Chotani's TIPPU SULTAN, 9-7, Obaid 2

Mr. Manton's REDOUBLE, 8-11, Cook 3

Mr. P. Davis and Capt. A. R. B. Gillespie's VALLENA 7-11, Burn 4

Won by 2 lengths, 2 lengths neck.

Time: 1 minute, 15 3|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 123 for win, and Rs. 28, Rs. 27 and Rs. 14 for places.

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

All ran.

Favourite: Redouble.

THE HEATH MEMORIAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,300; third Rs. 700.

A Handicap for Indian Horses Starred in Class IV.

H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's POMPEIAN 8-7, W. Sibbritt .. 1

Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askuran's MISS LENA 8-5, Cook 2

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's TOMTIT 7-11, Simpson 3

Mr. H. Cartwright's BHUTNATH 8-12, Field 4

All ran.

Won by 3 lengths, 1-1|4 lengths, 1|2 length.

Time. 1 min. 13-4|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 39 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 18 and Rs. 21 for places.

Winner trained by Mahomedalli.

THE BOMBAY ARAB DERBY.—Distance About 1 1/2 miles.

Winner, Rs. 10,000; second Rs 2,500; third Rs. 1,000.

For Arabs in Classes I. and II. W. A. reduced 12 lbs. Penalties.—Winners after 31st March, 1936, of a race value Rs. 2,000 or over, once, 4 lbs.; oftener, 7 lbs. Winners of races, after the above date, of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,000 or over, 4 lbs.; Rs. 12,000 or over, 7 lbs.; In addition to the above penalties. Allowances.—Maidens, 4 lbs.; Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

H.H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's FOUR ACES 8-6, W. Sibbritt 1

Mr. S. D. Abraham's JIRNAS 7-8, Simpson 2

H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's GOLDEN TICKET 7-8 (cd. 7-9), Cook 3

Mr. Sultan Chinoy's AL HAMIL 8-5 (cd. 8-6), Obaid 4

Not run: Taj al Nusser 9-2, Saif al Nusser 7-8, Legion 8-13, Prince Hilal 8-8 and Challenger 8-2.

Won by 3|4 length, short head, 2-1|2 lengths.

Time: 3 mins. 2 secs.

THE GATWICK PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,100; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mrs. P.C. Daver's HAUT MONDE 9-4, R. Bell 1

Mr. H. Romer's MAROC 8-0, (cd. 8-2), Rickaby 2

H.H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's FRESH KID 7-13, Orme 3

Mr. Gemini's AFFINITY 8-11, Sibbritt 4

Not run: Tel Asur 9-2, Brelan 8-11 and Warrawing 8-10.

Won by 2-1|2 lengths, 1|2 length, 1 length.

Time: 1 min. 39-3|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 69 for win; Rs. 26, Rs. 29 and Rs. 117 for places.

Winner trained by G. Bell.

THE ABBERLEY PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Winner Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

H.H. the Maharani of Baroda's DIGNITARY 8-13, B. Rook ... 1

Mr. P. B. Avasia's VIDALIN 9-0, Burn 2

H.H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's BOULDNOR 8-11, Selby 3

H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's CASH BOOK 8-0, E. Britt 4

Not run: Grand March 9-0 and Monocle 8-11.

Tote paid Rs. 195 for win; Rs. 52, Rs. 22 and Rs. 27 for places.

Winner trained by E.S. Godfrey.

THE DRUIDS LODGE HANDICAP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs 2,500; third Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Mr. E. Esmond's TETRAZONE 8-5, Rickaby 1

The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's TERROR 6-6, B. Rook 2

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's GLANELY 7-11, Cook 3

H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's NATIONAL FLAG 7-11, E. Britt 4

Not run: Flying Fiance 8-10.

Tote paid Rs. 61 for win; Rs. 21, Rs. 36 and Rs. 28 for places.

Winner trained by F. J. Pratt.

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 450.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. H. K. Hamad's TAJ SUBHAN 8-8, Obaid 1

Mr. Gem's BURGESS 9-0, Selby 2

Raja I. Dhanrajgir's FAHAD PASHA 8-2, Evans 3

Mr. Rasul al Essa's WINNER 7-7, Md. Khan 4

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 156 for win; Rs. 45, Rs. 109 and Rs. 67 for places.

Winner trained by Badruddin.

Remember Feb. 7

SHARE BAZAR CLERKS' ASSOCIATION APEAL

The Members of the Share Bazar Clerks' Association write:—

Remember Tuesday the 7th February, when you have to vote for Congress Candidates at the ensuing Municipal Elections.

Your loyalty to the Congress is proved ere long. To make it still more everlasting, you should prevail upon your neighbours, friends and relatives to vote for Congress Candidates only.

You should also request your employers to cast their valuable votes in favour of Congress candidates.

Morarji's Warning To Landlords

Tenancy Bill Introduced In Bombay Assembly

Class War Will Come If They Do Not Reform In Keeping With The Times

The remarks made by the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Minister of Revenue when he moved the first reading of the Tenancy Bill at the Bombay Legislative Assembly at its resumed sitting on Saturday, confirmed the general fear that the Bill would raise a hornet's nest.

SOMETHING GOOD IN BILL

While admitting that the Bill had been opposed in all its aspects by most people, the Minister took the view that there was something beneficial in the Bill, when he realised that both the parties concerned in the problem, were crying it down.

WARNING TO LANDLORDS

Giving a rough estimate, the Minister stated that the Bill affected 11 lakhs of tenants.

In the course of his general remarks, the Minister gave a warning to such people, who raised the bogey of "class-war" which, it was argued by some landlords, the measure would give rise to. The right which those people were claiming for themselves was the right over slave and if they continued to claim it, what they feared would come with a vengeance. "If you want to ignore my warning and sit at home, the result will be like the one we see in Russia," the Minister added.

ENEMIES OF COUNTRY.

About the people "on the other side," the minister said that those people who put it into the minds of the tenants that the property was theirs that the landlords had no right over them and that they were not entitled to pay any rents, were the enemies of tenants and the enemies of the country.

OPPOSITION ATTACK.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar who opposed the Bill criticised the scope of the Bill, machinary of devising rents sought to be established by it and the conditions laid down for entitling the tenant to be made a permanent one. He characterised the Bill as superflous and said that it was meant to fool the tenants, that a negligible fraction of tenants could get benefits. The climax was reached when the speaker groped for words for the re-christening of the Bill and when he came out with the title "Bill For Compulsory Rent Collection From Tenants," there were ironical cheers in the House.

Rao Bahadur Chitale, who followed him, appealed to Government not to ride roughshod over the feelings of a class by way of giving gifts to some or for services rendered or for some other reasons, although he did not mind Government giving a fair and square deal to the agriculturists.

Mr. Morarji Desai asked what the member meant by saying that they wanted to make some gifts.

ASSEMBLY TIME-TABLE

Before the discussion could proceed, the Speaker announced the tentative schedule for the general conduct of the business of the House and adjourned it.

The House except on Fridays and Saturdays would meet from 11-30 a. m. to 1-30 p. m. and from 2-30 p. m. to 5-30 p. m. and from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. and from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. on Fridays subject to further alterations, if found necessary. Timing for Saturdays will be fixed later.

The Hon. Mr. V. Mavlankar, Speaker, was in the chair.

Moving the first reading of the tenancy Bill, the Minister narrated the evils which he characterised were mainly due to "disintegration of village economy."

Many tenants to-day who have held the land for generations have not obtained rights of permanency but continue to be tenants at will, liable to be evicted at any time at the sweet will of their landlords.

Even permanent tenants are sometimes subjected to levies and to forced or ill-remunerated labour. Tenants at-will have therefore no abiding interest in the land and no incentive to improve it.

According to the Congress Government, it is the tenants of large landowners, whether in Khalsa or alienated villages who are particularly exposed to these disadvantages and the present Bill therefore proposes to give special protection to such tenants.

The landlords, affected by these provisions, will be the holders of 2,084 inam villages, 500 talukdari villages, 677 khoti villages and about 9,000 out of 22 lakhs of rayotwari holdings in the province.

PROTECTED TENANTS.

The protected tenants according to the Bill will include the following:—

A person has held such land as a tenant continuously for a period of not less than six years immediately preceding the first day of January, 1938;

(ii) he has cultivated such land personally during the aforesaid period, and

(iii) (a) such land is situated in an alienated village or a village held on khoti or talukdari tenure, or

(b) if his landlord on the 1st day of January 1938 owned 33 1/3 or more acres of irrigated land or 100 or more acres of other land or land of any description the total annual assessment of which exceeds Rs. 150.

The Revenue Minister, in a speech, lasting for nearly an hour, apologised for not having brought the Bill earlier.

In addition to the rayotwari system, various other tenures such as inam villages, khoti tenure were prevalent in several parts.

AFFECTED VILLAGES.

The number of such villages was 3362 out of a total of 22 thousand. Due to the insecurity of tenure, and the consequent want of interest of tenants, the villages had deteriorated. Further during the last 25 years, the rents had gone up very much, and the tenants therefore found it difficult to pay the rent. Most tenants were tenants-at-will, liable to be evicted at any time. There was another great evil. The tenants were afraid of making improvement for fear of eviction and the enhancement of rent. More than all, due to various factors the tenants, because of the position, status and powers of the landlords had become virtual slaves and these poor people could not fight the landlords. They would prefer the loss of their self respect to starvation.

The tenancy legislation, proposed by the Government, was, Mr. Desai observed only a part of a series of measures proposed by the Government for the improvement of the agriculturists. It was only one aspect of the rural reconstruction scheme of the Government.

REPLY TO CRITICS.

Replying to various criticisms levelled against the Bill, the Minister read out some of the arguments trotted out by the opposers of the Bill. The landlords had stated that Government had not sufficient material to judge the problem, that the basic principle of the Bill was "expropriation", that a wrong approach had been made to the problem and that it was not fair "to rob Peter to pay Paul." They also suggested that the Bill dealt a blow to the "dignity and prestige of the land-owning class"

The Minister after stating that he wanted to clear some of the "misstatements" requested the House and the various groups to express their views freely and frankly, so that all those views might be considered in the Select Committee.

Those who talked of 'expropriation" should know that land was not taken away from the landowners and that rent was not reduced below a reasonable level. The conditions were such that they could not be countenanced in the modern society, at any rate under present civilization.

Replying to the argument that the Bill was "ultra-vires" of the Government of India Act of 1935, the Minister stated that there were enough interests at play to take care of the Government of that Act. There was no intention on the part of Government to insult or to take away any prestige of any member of the landowning class.

PARULEKER'S CONTENTION.

Then, Mr. Parulekar opposed the Bill.

The scope of the Bill, according to Mr. Parulekar was very limited because only a negligible fraction of the tillers of the soil could get the benefit of the Bill. Over 99 per cent. of the holders were outside the pale of the Bill. Further the machinery sought to be set up by this bill bid fair to sanctify unfair rent. Thirdly, conditions to make protected tenant into permanent were such that it would not be possible for the tenants to get any appreciable benefit.

He would have welcomed the bill if the officer concerned had been invested with sufficient powers to reduce the rent even by a pie At best the rents could be stabilised but they could not be reduced by the proposed bill.

DISABILITIES OF SCHEDULED CASTES.

During question-time, the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier, announced, that Government proposed shortly to give notice of a Bill similar to the one passed last year by the Madras Legislative Assembly to provide that the social disabilities at present suffered by the Scheduled Castes would under no circumstances be recognised by Law

Replying to supplementary questions the Prime Minister stated that Government had decided that untouchability must go. He suggested that the House would wait and see if the proposed draft of the Bill was satisfactory. They might then express their views on the measure.

In reply to a query, Hon. Mr. Munshi stated that since the present Government had come into power it had adopted the policy of releasing, at the joint requests of both Muslims and Hindus, convicts involved in offences connected with old communal riots, where they had served a substantial part of their sentence and where such release was likely to have good effect on communal relations.

Several questions were answered by the Hon. Mr. M. D. Gilder regarding recruitment of scheduled class people in the Public Health Department.

Mr. Gilder stated that the matter of appointing Scheduled Castes people as sanitary inspectors was under consideration of the Government. So far they had not been taken in this service because of the feelings of other communities against them.

After Rao Bahadur Chitale had spoken, the Speaker announced the tentative time-table, consulted the leader of the House and with the approval of the House agreed that Tuesday would be a holiday. The House then adjourned till Monday.

PLEA FOR UNITY IN CONGRESS

Mahatma's Statement On Subhas's Re-election Deplored

Dr. G. Adhikari and Mr. S. S. Batliwalla members of the B. P. C. C. and the Editorial Board of the National Front have issued the following statement:—

The majority vote for the delegates to the Tripuri Session which has elected Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose to the presidentship of the National Congress for the coming year is a vote for an immediate militant action against the Federation and the present constitution. The nation has indicated its approval of the lead given by Sjt. Bose that an ultimatum be given to the British Government—concede the National Demand of complete independence or a nationwide struggle will be launched.

This grave decision is to be taken at Tripuri. It has to be worked out in its minutest details and prepared for. This requires unity of the leadership, unity of the entire Congress—unity of the people. Only unitedly will the nation be able to challenge and defeat the enemy, That is why Gandhijee's recent statement on Subhas Babu's re-election is to be deeply deplored.

Let no one however great, talk of resignation, of standing aside. This is not the self-denial which the people expect of leaders at this juncture. The democratic centralism of the National organisation and its self-imposed discipline demands united and willing implementing of all decisions democratically arrived at.

Our appeal to Gandhiji, and to the Working Committee is: Let the United leadership of the Nation hammer out a common plan of immediate fight and place it before Tripuri. Let it be discussed in political conferences throughout the Country. The united Congress will support it. The united people will carry it out.

India Govt. Bans Use Of "Vernacular"

NEW DELHI. Feb. 4.

The Government of India says a Press Communique have decided that the term "Vernacular" should not in future be used in official publications and correspondence. —A. P.

URGENT TASK BEFORE I. N. CONGRESS

Align Yourself With Lovers Of Freedom All Over The World

SARAT BOSE'S WARNING AGAINST FEDERATION MENACE

JALPAIGURI, Feb. 4.

"We have to take steps even from now to work together in co-operation with lovers of freedom all over the world", declared Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose in his presidential address at the Bengal Provincial Conference, which commenced at Jalpaiguri this afternoon.

First Step

Mr. Bose continued: "AS A FIRST STEP TOWARDS ACHIEVING THIS END I WOULD LIKE TO MAKE ONE SUGGESTION TO YOU ALL. IT APPEARS TO ME THAT THE TIME HAS COME WHEN A DECLARATION SHOULD BE MADE BEFORE THE WORLD ON BEHALF OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

MASSES AND FREEDOM MOVEMENT

In such a declaration mention will have to be made of what the masses of India demand and what help and co-operation they expect from lovers of freedom and of equality all over the world for the fulfilment of India's hopes and aspirations It will also have to give an indication as to the efforts and sacrifices that the people of India are prepared to make in the cause of freedom movement of the world, in exchange for such help and co-operation in relation to the attainment of India's aspirations. In this declaration it will have to be proclaimed before the lovers of freedom and equality all over the world: 'We are with you. Whatever little strength we have will be yoked with yours."

WARNING ABOUT FEDERATION

Referring to the proposed scheme of Federation, Mr. Sarat Bose said that he felt there was not the slightest doubt that strenuous efforts would be made by the British Authorities to introduce Federation in the coming year or in the next. He emphasised that this should provide a suitable occasion for India to redouble her efforts to attain 'Purna Swarajya'. If necessary, India should be prepared in the coming struggle to make sacrifices and undergo suffering for the purpose. He warned them that it would be unwise on their part to dull themselves into inactivity in this matter in the hope that effective opposition to the imposition of Federation would come spontaneously from the masses without any effort from now. The Congress had of course declared in clear terms that the Federal scheme was unacceptable. But, it appeared him, in spite of the clear direction of the Congress, there were some, even in the Congress, who did not seem to have finally made up their mind over this issue. Therefore, the speaker felt it imperatively necessary to ask the public to be watchful and alert towards the introduction of the proposed Federation scheme.

HUGE GATHERING

More than four hundred delegates and 10,000 visitors attended the 36th session of the Bengal Provincial Political Conference at Jalpaiguri.

A large number of Muslims and women were also present. The Conference commended with the singing of national songs.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Dr. Charu Chandra Sanyal, having welcomed the delegates, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose president of the Conference, delivered his address.

Messages, among others, were sent by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhai Patel, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Sir P C. Ray, Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, Mr. Biswanath Das, Mr. K. F. Nariman and Khan abdul Gaffar Khan.

GALENTO BEATS NATIE BROWN

Smashes Way To Victory With Heavy Rights

DETROIT, Feb. 4.

Tony Galento, after refusing to shake hands with Joe Louis, who was a spectator, knocked out Natie Brown in one minute and 13 seconds in the fourth round. Galento smashed his way to victory with heavy rights downing the opponent.

This is Galento's fourth knockout in the last five fights and it is regarded that he is almost certain to obtain the title bout with Louis shortly.—Reuter.

Kripalani Clarifies Issues

EXPLAINS WHAT "RADICAL" MEANS AND WHEN "SO-CALLED RIGHTISTS" WILL LEAVE CONGRESS, IF EVER

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 4.

In a press interview Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the A. I. C. C. explained certain aspects of the present situation arising out of Gandhiji's and Acharya Kripalani's recent statements.

Asked if apart from Federation any other principle were involved he replied: "We have already stated that so far as Federation is concerned we are as much opposed to it as the so-called Leftists. To say that we indulged in the luxury of Cabinet-making is a calumny, which Gandhiji has condemned in a language he rarely uses.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru denies that there are any differences of opinion among us on the question of Federation. Press notices of the Working Committee discussions at Bardoli stated that the Committee were unanimous in condemning the utterances of Mr. Satyamurti in this connection. So there is no difference of opinion in the matter of Federation as far as we know. Pt. Jawaharlal and Acharya Narendra Deo have further said that there is no question of "Right" and "Left". Yet there is talk of a fight of principles.

NO PERSONAL FIGHT

"We do not want to think that the fight was a personal one. So we feel that perhaps at Tripuri certain principles are to be enunciated and policies laid down which will be radically different from the policies and principles followed so far by the Congress. What these will be cannot imagine. But since there is so much talk of policies and principles and since we do not think that the fight was purely a personal one, we can only think in terms of what we may have in store at Tripuri."

Question:—Is it to be taken then that no principles were involved at the time of elections.

Answer:—Yes. We feel one were involved that we know of. We are expecting them to be unfolded at Tripuri.

WHAT THEY FEAR

Question:—What does Gandhiji mean when he refers to serving the Congress by remaining outside the Congress?

Answer:—Gandhiji does not contemplate that his followers will go out of the Congress, if the policies and programmes followed so far are not radically changed. But he contemplates a time when basic principles and policies may be changed by the Radical wing in majority to-day. When this happens those who derive political light from him, will have no choice but to serve the Congress and the nation by remaining outside the Congress. The utterances of so-called Leftists give me the impression that such changes are contemplated. We remain in a minority and do not obstruct, help where we can and for the rest remain mere spectators.

"We will allow new policies a fair trial . We may, in that case, not use even our majority in the A. I. C. C. if we have one.

DEFINITION OF RADICAL

Question:—Asked why he always used the words "so-called Right" and "so-called Left", Acharya Kripalani replied:

There is such a thing as Radicalism in thought and Radicalism in action. To illustrate, Sardar Patel may not believe in the abolition of Indian States. But when he inaugurates a Satyagraha movement in Rajkot for the attainment of responsible Government under the aegis of the Maharaja his action is radical. When the so-called Leftists believe in the abolition of the States, but is unable to inaugurate a movement, I consider he is Radical only in thought and not in action. Very often Gandhiji and his followers are not as Radical in thought as Leftists so-called. But they are often more radical in action. So I think the distinction of right and left is rather confusing. Therefore whenever I use the words I prefix them with the adjective "so-called". When the so-called Leftists are more Radical in action than followers of Gandhiji the word so-called may be dropped."—A.P.

Students Should Study Dispassionately

High Time To Democratise Education On Western Lines

BOMBAY PREMIER ON FUNCTION OF ADULT EDUCATION

An appeal that the institution should do greater service by popularising Hindustani, was made by the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier of Bombay, while presiding over the College Day of the Khalsa College on Saturday evening. Principal Kashmira Singh welcomed the Premier.

The Premier, in the course of his address, after giving away the prizes, paid a tribute to the ideals of the institution—promotion of a spirit of inter provincial unity, Nationalism and providing of special educational facilities to the submerged classes.

Proceeding, he said, the necessity of such ideals as the institution stood for and the need for propagating them, was never so great as then.

In their march towards Swaraj, they then stood at a critical juncture of their endeavour, when in a majority of Provinces they had National Governments which before they each their goal, they had function, hedged with limitations. It should be realised that they should make more sacrifices and put in more work.

One of the evil effects from which the country was suffering was the tendency of provincialism, let alone the tension created between the different religions in the country.

Continuing, the Premier said, a country like theirs' could achieve anything, if only they were united. Congress Governments were being accused as communal. While one organisation stamped Congress as 'Hindu,' another organisation stated that it was a Muslim organisation. It was for the Government to live and convince others of its policies.

Congress then was a great organisation which had been built up by men like Ranade, Wacha, Naoroji, Hume and some Europeans in the course of half-a-century, and it would not be affected by any accusations.

WELCOME ADDITION

Students should study dispassionately and in a spirit of research, the various problems affecting the country

The Premier congratulated the founders of the institution, who had risen above sectarianism and said that the institution would be a welcome addition to the City, if it imparted the right type of education and inculcated a spirit of service in the minds of the younger generation, as they were not suffering from too much 'education'

Appealing to the young men, the Premier said in them lay the future hope of the country. He could say that young men were responding in a greater measure than ever before, to the

(Continued On Page 38.)

What Bose's Re-Election Means

Mr. Sanyal, M. L. A (Bengal), who is on a visit to Bombay had in interview with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to-day. It is understood that questions relating to the future of the Parliamentary work in Bengal on behalf of the Congress was discussed

It is stated that Sardar declared that he could not take the responsibility as far as Bengal was concerned. As far as the other provinces were concerned, whatever policy would be laid down by the Tripuri Congress would be carried out by the Parliamentary Committee.—United Press.

"League, A Rotten Organisation"

(Continued from Page 20).

received no help from the League, but he asked had these two countries left the League yet? They, the members of the Assembly, were also dissatisfied with the House. Had they for that reason withdrawn from it? (Laughter).

INTERNATIONAL CONTACT.

Sir Raza Ali in a maiden speech said the difference between him and the mover of the resolution was fundamental. "The Congress Party", he said, "does not care for world opinion". (Cries of No, No and ironical laughter). Sir Raza Ali said he appreciated the interruption, but he asked was it not the view of the Congress Party that to-day Indians were powerless in their own country and therefore it was no use taking part in international activities in which India's will did not count and India's mind was made up by others? That sentiment was one which he appreciated, but one could not afford to cut one's nose to spite one's face. He could not follow the logic of the Congress Party. "The mover said that Germany went out of the League because she wanted to embark on a course of aggression. So did Japan. May I ask the Congress what aggressive action do they propose to take?" (Laughter and interruptions) "If really India's idea is not to embark upon any course of aggression, which India cannot even if she wanted, I entirely fail to see why India should give notice of withdrawal".

Mr. Manu Subedar: India is a poor country.

Sir Raza Ali agreed and said that was exactly why he had moved his amendment. There was a large disparity between the huge contribution she made and the advantages she secured thereby. India should make it clear that her contribution should not be more than 2,00,000 francs and if the League hesitated to entertain that proposal, India should withdraw. His two years in South Africa had made him realise the value of international contacts and India could not afford to live like the frog in the well.

ROTTEN LEAGUE.

Mr. Abdul Qualyum declared that the Congress Party was very anxious to be represented at international gatherings, but by Indians and not by bondsmen and henchmen of a foreign country (Cheers). The League he proceeded, was a rotten organisation.

Mr. Joshi: So is this Assembly. Then why do you continue in it? (Laughter).

Mr. Abdul Quaiyum: We are elected members not nominated members (Loud laughter).—A. P.

ANNIHILATION OF ARABS

Referring to Great Britain's mandatory position in Palestine, Mr. Qaiyum declared that even the crusaders never attempted to do what was being attempted by Great Britain now, namely, the annihilation of the Arab. All the schemes of partition, he said, were attempts at vivisecting a living nation. He reminded the house of the forgotten promises to the Arab, and asserted that the disillusionment of the Arab should be a lesson to all those who may put their faith in Great Britain.

Mr. Spence indicating Government's attitude on the question referred to the new Allocation Committee which would present its report shortly. This Committee, he said, would consider the question of contribution. But, he pointed out, a reduction as suggested by Sir Raza Ali was not one within practical politics.

Turning to the original resolution Mr. Spence maintained that leaving the League was to ignore vital considerations. Membership of the League was of value because of its useful technical and humanitarian activities.

"DUE TO WORLD CONTRIBUTION"

The present ineffectiveness of the League was due to the world conditions prevailing now and it was quite possible that with a change in this situation the League may attain universality. The membership of the League, he said, had given India an international status.

Government therefore found themselves in closer accord with Mr. Joshi's amendment than with the original resolution or the other amendments.

Dr. Bannerjee admitted the League usefulness as regards its activities in matters of education, sanitation and health, and as a clearing house of information on many useful and important subjects But on the political side, he declared, it had failed miserably except in some unimportant matters. India contributes a very large sum towards the expenses and received no substantial material benefit. Further India's position on the League was anamolous, inasmuch it was there as an independent State while as a matter of fact it was a subject nation of the British. He therefore supported the resolution.

Mr. F. E. James analysed the criticisms made against the league and suggested that it was unwise to concentrate on the political aspect of that body. He entirely disagreed with the interpretation given in the house by various speakers of the reasons for the League's failure.

REDUCE CONTRIBUTION.

Mr. James expressed agreement with Sir Raza Ali that India's contribution to the League was out of proportion to her financial resources, and that that contribution should be reduced. Mr Abdul Qaiyum's amendment seemed slightly irrelevant.

It was wrong for India to be represented at the League by delegates who were not resident in this country, and who had ceased to have connections with her. Nor had the Government treated the work of India representatives there seriously. Nevertheless, what would India gain by leaving the league her revenues might gain by 8 or 10 lakhs a year, but she would lose a certain amount of influence in international affairs (voices no no); her defection would have no effect on the league policy. Its only effect would be to give encouragement to Japan, Germany and Italy who had withdrawn from the league and would claim India as a supporter. What would India lose? As a country outside the league she would not be able to make any contribution to the important epoch of world reconstruction that would bound to come soon.

Sir Yamin Khan explained the position of the Muslim League Party, and said they fully supported Mr. Abdul Qaiyums amendment, and as the amendment could not stand alone, they supported the original resolution also (laughter). The Muslim League he declared wanted Britain to go out of Palestine. They protested against Britain's policy there and their support of the (amendment), was intended to voice that protest.

Sir Abdul Hamid did not see what object would be gained by seceding from the League. Why, he asked, cut themselves from an organisation which they might have to rejoin later? They would be losing touch with an organisation which gave humanitarian and social service to the world. He personally believed in mending and not ending; he therefore supported Mr Joshi's amendment.

Closure was moved at this stage and accepted by 57 votes to 43. Mr. Joshi's amendment was then put and rejected by the same number of votes, the Congress Party and Muslim League Party voting to either against it.

It was ten minutes past four now and the question was raised whether the adjournment motion which was due to be taken up at four should be proceeded with or the voting on other amendments and the resolution should be completed. After some argument the president stated that the clock struck four while the voting on Mr. Joshi's amendment was in progress but now that the amendment had been disposed of, it was not necessary to proceed with the voting on other amendments or the resolution. Under the rules the voting will be continued on the next non-official day Wednesday February 15.

The adjournment motion on Burma was then moved (at 4/15 p.m.)—A. P.

Auzurie's Second Programme At The Capitol

INTERESTING MYTHOLOGICAL AND FOLK DANCE NUMBERS

The popular welcome which Auzurie and her 'Kala Mandal' received at the Capitol is reflected in the decision to extend the show for four days more.

A substantial change in the 'repertoire' was evidenced when she opened the second programme last evening. Some of the most popular items e.g. Ajanta Fantasy' and 'Indra Sabha' have been retained while quite a number of new dances have been introduced. Of these the one which showed Auzurie approximating to a more finished technique than she achieved in the first programme was 'Ras Shranagar. More careful and restrained gestures and poise were notable.

INTERESTING FOLK DANCE.

"Janapad Nrittya", a folk dance of U. P., executed by the whole ensemble with appropriate gay abandon provided a welcome lighter note. It proved that after all the "Big Apple", the "Lambeth Walk" and the other new-fangled group dances of the West may well have originated in the country-side of India.

The Ajanta Fantasy was, as before, presented with studied gestures while in the closing moments of Indra Sabba Auzurie seemed really inspired. "Sita Swayamwar" rather fell flat for lack of unity of action which is so necessary for such an elabrorate ballet.

One is glad to notice a greater restraint in the costumes which tended, in several dances last week, to have that 'Broadway Touch' which is so alien to the spirit of Indian dance.

Krishna Kumar was impressive in his usual vigorous style while among the girls Rukmani and Nandni made a notable impression.

MODERN MOTIF.

"Birth of Dance" was a clever and interesting experiment with a modern motif. The light and shade effects were good, in the earlier moments, but the shadows ought to have gradually thinned as prolonged darkness was rather tedious Better orchestration would considerably improve this number which must necessarily depend for its success on appropriate accompanying musical score.

In the musical programme, indeed, there was again room for much improvement. It is a pity that Miss Sneprabha Pradhan who had helped to enliven the vocal music side of the programme for several days last week and achieved considerable popularity did not appear in this programme.

K. A. A.

Why Adjournment Motion Was Disallowed

NEW DELHI: Feb. 3.

Sir Abdur Rahim, the President, announced in the Assembly amid ironical cheers that the Governor-General had disallowed the adjournment motion tabled in the name of three members to discuss the composition of the Sandhurst Committee

The disallowance, said the President, was on the ground that the motion could not be moved without detriment to public interest (cries of "Oh, oh!")

The President fixed 4 p.m. for the discussion of the adjournment motion in the name of Mr. Ramnarayan Singh, Sir Ziauddin and others to discuss the recent Hazaribagh disaster and the alleged failure of Government to take steps to avoid such disasters.—A.P

Emigration Problem

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

Members of the Standing Emigration Committee will have an opportunity of informally meeting the members of the Malaya Delegations at a luncheon party given by Mr F E. James, member of the European Group in the Central Legislature, in the delegation's honour.

Invitations have been extended to all the members of the Standing emigration committee of the Central Legislature.

The United Press lobby correspondent learns that governor will probably call a meeting of the Standing Emigration Committee on Monday to consult them regarding the talks with the Malaya delegation on the question of emigration of Indian labour and the question of wages.—United Press.

SAYING IT WITH FLOWERS—AND A TIN OPENER

MELBOURNE. (By Mail)

Saying it with tinned flowers will shortly be the newest way for a young man to delight the feminine heart. Only, he will open the tin first.

Dr. J.S. Turner, the new professor of botany at Melbourne University, has just explained to a representative gathering of leading seedmen and florists how canning is done. They are going to do it and place the results on the market.

Muslim Students' Idd Dinner

Mr. Kasamally A. Somji, Bar-at-Law, presided on Friday night on the occasion of a Bakri-Idd dinner party given by the President Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy, Kt. and members of the Managing Committee of the Muslim Students' Union, expressed his satisfaction at finding more number of ladies present than on previous occasions. He further stressed and requested that all the married persons should make it a point to bring their wives on occasions like this and try to give an opportunity for ladies to move freely in societies like this.

Mrs. E. G. Karimbhoy humorously remarked that when they expect ladies in more numbers they should have a lady president on such occasions (laughter).

Mr. Oosmanally Rahimtoola and Mr. Fyzee, Principal of the Law College spoke.

Mr. H. R. Sayani, Solicitor, then thanked the audience on behalf of the Union.

NEW YORK COTTON THREE POINTS UP

Very Little Activity In Wheat

NARROW MOVEMENTS IN EXCHANGES

BOMBAY: FEB. 4.

NEW YORK COTTON

The Cotton Market was quiet as there were no stimulating factors. Legislative news from Washington was generally awaited.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool Market was quiet with very little activity. Operators were rather apathetic

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

New York, Feb. 4.

Previous closing	7.85
To-day's opening	7.84
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	7.88
Difference	+.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1939

Liverpool, Feb. 4.

Previous closing	4.78
To-day's opening	4.78
Difference	nil
To-day's closing	4.79
Difference	+.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 153-0
July August	Rs. 154-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb. 4.

The New York cotton was quiet in the absence of fresh developments with traders generally awaiting legislative news from Washington.

The trading in July began at 7.84 i.e. one point lower. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and scattered outside selling but subsequently the demand improved following higher stock market, which also induced Wall Street buying under which prices gradually advanced and July closed at 7.88.

BOMBAY COTTON Late Trading

Bombay, Feb. 4.

The local market was closed.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb. 4.

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (8.42/8.41) 8.44/8.44
May (8.13/8.13) 8.14/8.14
July (7.82/7.0) 7.84/7.84

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 4.

American March (4.78) 4.79
American May (4.74) 4.74
Egyptian March (6.88) 6.87
Egyptian May (6.85) 6.87

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, Feb. 4.

Indian Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3) 1-3
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6 3/4) 1-6 3/4

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop February March (£22 1/4 paid and value) £22 5/8
Dunlop February (£26) £26
Lightning February (£24) £24

RUBBER

Spot (7 7/8 paid and value) 7 7/8 buyers
Forward April June (7 15/16 paid and value) 8 paid and sellers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay February March (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata February (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 5/9 sellers
Linseed La Plata February (£10 13/16 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal March (£10 7/16 paid) £10 7/16 sellers

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb. 4.

General Motors (dol 47) dol 46 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 29 1/8) dol 29
U S Common New Stock (dol 59 3/8) dol 59 5/8
U S Steel Preference (dol unquoted) unquoted.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Feb. 4.

Previous closing	4.67 15/16
To-day's opening	4.68
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.67—7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Feb. 4.

Previous closing	4.67.90
To-day's opening	4.67.93
To-day's closing	4.67.93

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Feb. 4.

Previous closing	176.95
To-day's opening	176.95
To-day's closing	176.95

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb. 4.

London Exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.67 15/16 and continues to rule steady with small variations.

Franc opened at 176.95 and there after remained stationary on the absence of any enquirry.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16) 1-5 15/16
Paris on Bombay (13.220) 13.220
New York on Bombay (34.97) 34.98
Berlin on Bombay (87) 87
London on Milan (88.93) 88.93
London on Shanghai (0-8 1/4 nominal) 0-8 1/4 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-7 1/2) £7-8-7
Silver (20d) 20 1/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (1 to 1 per cent) 1 to 1 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Feb. 4.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"India and speculators bought. Small offerings. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb. 4.

Spot	(20d) 20 1/16d+1/16
Forward	(19 11/16d) 19 3/4d+1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb. 4.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-7 1/2) £7-8-7

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb. 4.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with New May quoting at 54d. There was very little activity in the absence of any stimulating foreign cables with traders generally apathetic.

WOOL SALES

Bombay, Feb. 4.

Moderate selection of best descriptions. Met active demand. Sold well to Home Trade.

Greasy inferior to superior.
Lower (0-8) 0-7 1/2
Higher (1-4 1/4) 1-3
Scoured inferior to superior
Lower (0-11 1/4) 0-8 1/2
Higher (1-11) 1-10

Wall-Street Closes Firm

GOVERNMENT ORDER 200,000,000 SANDBAGS

Treasury Bills Progressively Decreased

LONDON, Feb. 4.

On the Money Market, with money continuing to flow easily, discount operators found their quota of Treasury Bills progressively decreased, owing to keener competition for Government's small offerings.

Of this week's tender, the Syndicate only received 13 per cent of their applications, thus leaving their portfolios at a low level; consequently Clearing Banks who rely on discount brokers to satisfy their appetite for Bills. will probably also find their rations severely curtailed.

Among commodities, Jute was firm *on reports of Government order for 200,000,000 sandbags, now definitely placed with Calcutta Market.*

Wall Street closed firm.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Jutes Firm: Speculatives Steady

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

Jutes, following the strong jute and hessian market, opened very firm today and speculatives as well as first class investing stocks were marked up substantially, but as the day advanced a slight reaction took place due to profit-taking. Again at the closing, the prices were firmer. Coals not much interested. In teas only a solitary deal in Teliapara was transacted round Rs. 372 Miscellaneous: Indian Iron and Steel and other speculative issues kept fully steady. Other industrials were mostly unaltered.

Government securities kept steady at their last levels.

The following were the closing quotations.

Government securities:—Three and half per cent paper 97/1.

Cottons:—Basanti (6 1/4 per cent pref) 10/6, Benares cotton and silk 1/2.

Coals:—Burra Dhemo 3/5, Burrakur 14/2, East Indian 23/8, ex div Hurriladih 14/8.

Jutes:—Alliance 231/8, Anglo-India 346 small lot, Auckland 191, Barnagore 154/8, Bally 193, Belvedere 367, Caledonian 387 ex div Clive 27, Empire 27/4, Ft. William 257/8, Ft. Gloster 514, India 326, Howrah 56/12, Kamarhatty 520, Lansdowne 167 small lot, Lawrence 375, National 23/2 Nuddea 46/4, Orient 185 small lot, Reliance 64, Standard 275 small lot

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corpn. 6 c div Indian copper 2/1, Hukumchand steel defd 2/1, Indian iron and steel 29/1, Steel corpn 11/5, pref 95, B. I. corpn. pref 154/8, Dunlop rubber ord 16/2. Rohtas industries 25/8, Madan Theatres annas two Midnapore Zemindary 75, Carew and Co. 11/6, Teliapara 374.

Debentures three and quarter per cent (1956/66), Howrah Bridge 103 small lot, five and quarter per cent (1938/50(Rohtas industries 102/2.—A. P.

3½% GOVT. LOAN

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 4.

3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted at Rs. 97 (nominal)

Liverpool Wheat Closing Quotations

London, Feb. 4.

Liverpool wheat market closed with March quoting at 56 5/8d.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Feb. 4.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind cotton March	14	3	3
Sind cotton May	14	6	0
Punjab March	12	7	6
Punjab May	12	9	0
Dessi American March	17	9	0
Dessi American May	17	9	9
Tone quiet.			
Wheat March	23	6	9
Wheat July	25	1	6
Tone steady.			
Gram July	26	5	9
Toria February	34	8	0
Toria March	35	5	0
Toria May	36	0	0
Cottonseed March	19	11	0
Cottonseed May	19	10	0

Market closed at 3 p.m. on account of arrest of Mrs. Kasturba and Miss. Maniben.

STUDENTS SHOULD STUDY DISPASSIONATELY

(Continued From Page 36.)

cal of the country though it might not be to the intent he desired.

They should carry the light of knowledge to regions of darkness, of disease, and poverty.

It that was the ideal the institution strived for, he hoped for more and more such institutions in the country.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Referring to certain references made in the Annual Report of the College, the Hon Mr. Kher said that he would not lag behind Madras, in encouraging the institution in the direction of manufacturing cheap Radio sets.

In the matter of bringing higher education within the reach of all, he said "It is high time, we bring out this reform as in the Western Countries where education is democratised. It should not be the monopoly of propertied and rich classes, who alone could study in Colleges.

Referring to Adult Education, the Premier said that the aim of it was to carry knowledge to as many as possible

The function was appreciated by the audience due to dance programme given by the B J. Home girls, and a variety programme consisting of fancy dress and other items.

(The Annual Report read by Principal Kashmira Singh will appear in our Monday's issue.)

CIVIC REFORMS IN BHAVNAGAR

State Appoints Committee Of Five

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Feb. 3.

The State has appointed a Committee of five persons for drafting the new Municipal constitution. The two State members are Mr. Bhaskarrao Mehta and Prof. Shahani while the three unofficial members are Messrs. Harjiwandas Mehta, Vallabhdas Parekh and Jadawji Mody. A peasant was murdered in royal village of Taluka Mahal. Two peasants have been arrested.

A drama was performed by Tribhowan Bhanji Jain Vidyalaya girls. The Maharaja's family attended.

Mutual Benefit Societies On Railways

(From A Correspondent.)

Mr. S. N. Pathak, Vice-President of the Indian Labour Union, Khargpur, on a short visit to Delhi, interviewed the Assistant Actuary to the Superintendent of Insurance, Government of India, on 23rd January last and discussed with him regarding the "New Insurance Act" and its effects on the Mutual Benefit Schemes on Railways run by the Railway Employees.

The Assistant Actuary to the Superintendent of Insurance, has expressed that the Superintendent of Insurance would, on examination, give due consideration to this matter within the limits of the Law.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb 4

Yesterday London gold prices closed unchanged at £7-8-7 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was also unchanged at 176.95. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.67 15/16. London silver prices advanced 1/16d. to 20d. Speculators bought and sold and offerings were limited. New York Spot silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 0/8. The local market was opened to-day up to 2 p.m. and then remain closed as a protest against arrest of Smt. Kasturba. There was declaration of monthly tejimandi and quotations were as under:—

GOLD

Ready	37	1	3
Maha delivery	37	1	6
Fagan delivery	37	2	0
Fagan Tejimandi	0	3	6

SILVER

Ready	52	5	6
Maha delivery	52	3	6
Fagan delivery	52	1	0
Fagan tejimandi	0	12	0

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb 3

Spot	20	
Forward	19	11/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb 3

Gold Bars Fine per oz £7-8-7 1/2

Gold Export From Bombay

Gold valued at Rs. 2,63,862 was exported from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended Saturday, February, 4. Two consignments of gold collectively valued at Rs. 31,928 were shipped for Mombassa, while the rest amounting to Rs. 2,31,934 was exported to Jeddah "via" Aden by the S S. "Carthage" on Saturday.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,17,60,81,942.

LONDON METALS

London, Feb 3

Copper	£43	1	3
Lead	£14	11	3
Tin	£214	0	0
Spelter	£23	15	0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Feb 4

London market—

Standard copper cash (buyers)	£42-17-6
Standard copper 3 months	£43-2-6
Electrolytic copper	£48-10-0

Bombay market—

Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 48-8-0

Tone: Steady.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Feb. 3.

March	£10-8-9.
April	£10-10

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Feb. 3.

March	56 7/8d.
May	57 1/8d.
May New	54 1/8d.
July New	55 3/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Feb. 3.

May	dol 0.68 5/8.
July	dol 0.68 5/8.
September	dol 0.68 1/2.

PRECIOUS METALS

The following are the weekly quotations for the Precious Metals:

Platinum 100 per cent Rs. 48 per tola (Elephant Brand)

Platinum 97 per cent Rs. 47 per tola (Elephant Brand)

Platinum 25 per cent Rs. 14 per tola Anchor Brand

Palladium 100 per cent Rs. 35 per tola

Iridium 100 per cent Rs. 100 per tola

Osmium 100 per cent Rs. 65 per tola

Ruthenium 100 per cent Rs. 55 per tola

Rhodium 100 per cent Rs. 165 per tola

LONDON SUGAR

London, Feb 3

March	sh. 6 1 1/2d.

New York Sugar

New York, Feb. 3.

May	1.86.
July	1.89.
September	1.92.
November	1 86.

CITY MARKETS OBSERVE HARTAL

Protest Against Arrest Of Smt. Kasturba

BOMBAY, Feb. 4.

As a protest against the arrest of Smt. Kasturba Gandhi and Kumari Maniben Patel, local markets observed Hartal. Brokers did not do any business. The Stock and Share Market, Cotton and Seeds Markets remained entirely closed.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Feb 3

GIZA—	
Spot	7.40+3
March	6.87—3
May	6.87—3
GIZA NO. 2—	
March	6.99+1
May	7.07+2
July	7.12+3
October	7.14+3
November	7.14+3
January	7.10+3
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.94+1
March	5.83+4
May	5.88+3
July	5.94+4
October	5.84—1
November	5.84—1
January	5.86—1

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Feb. 4.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U. P.	... 125	122	119		116
Punjab	... 125	122	119		116
Rajputana	... 127	124	121		118
Oomra No. 3	149	146	143	140	...
C. P. No. 1	164	161	158	155	...
C. P. No. 2	155	152	149	146	...

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 4.

Bengal Superfine	123/24
Bengal Fine	120/21
Bengal F.G.	117/18
C. P. 1	156/60
C. P. 2	150/51
Arvi	151/52
Amraoti	140/41
Ellichpur	145/46
Berar	41/42
Malkapur	138/40
Khandesh	125/30
Jalna/Sailu	134/36
Burwah/Sanavad	139/41
Khandwa	139/41
Mathia F.G.	110/15
Punjab 4F.	173/78
Punjab 289F.	201/05
Sindh N.T.	193/200

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Feb. 4.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	132	30,978	23,688
Central India	696	154,769	14,529
Barsi and Nagar	184	43,741	61,073
Hyderabad-Gaorani		3,951	21,323
Berar	248	94,467	127,845
Central Provinces	81	24,277	25,589
Total Oomras	1,341	352,183	274,047
Dholera	1,419	92,605	20,391
N.-W. Provinces		1,794	2,085
Rajputana	104	33,789	2,979
Sind-Punjab	2,014	221,128	309,070
Broach	949	20,491	1,769
Coompta and Dharwar	52	13,999	9,377
Westerns-Northerns		17,497	2,915
Cocoanada		6	12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,540	908
American		1,693	98,064
Egyptian, African and Sudan		148,706	177,419
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		7	1,170
Total	5,879	906,438	900,209
Arrived by road to 2nd Feb. 39		179,114	...

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 2nd Feb.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Europe	375	113,050	112,873
Japan and China		492,276	215,273
Coast Ports		16,525	32,617
Up-country by Rail		122 845	163,251
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan			
Total	375	754,080	542,576

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Feb 3

Call Loan London		1/2
3 per cent	74	1/2
3 1/2 per cent	88	1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	99	1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	105	1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	109	3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	113	3/4
5 per cent 1942/47		107
3 per cent 1949/52	96	1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols		70
3 1/2 per cent War loan	97	1/2
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	107	5/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary		43/9

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Feb 3

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars.
Electric Bond Common	11
Int Tel and Tel (Foreign)	8
Int Tel and Tel 4 1/2 per cent 1952	64
Amr Tel and Tel	156 1/4
Western Union Teleg	21 1/2
New York Central	18
Union Pacific	95
Texas Corporation	43 5/8
Amr Tobacco 'B'	88
Union Carbide	83 1/2
Herbisson Walker Refr	26
Amrex Corp.	24 1/4
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	60
6 1/2 per cent Japanese 1954	81
4 per cent Delaware and Hudson 1943	58
3 1/4 per cent Amr Tel and Tel 1961	108
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	98
4 1/2 per cent Argentine Republic 1961	86
United States Steel	58 7/8
Bethlehem Steel	67
Bethlehem Steel 7 per cent Pfd	113
Crucible Steel	40
Ludlum Steel	23
National Steel	75
Republic Steel	21
Anaconda Copper Mining	28 5/8
Int Nickel of Canada	50 5/8
Chrysler Motors	73 3/4
General Motor	46 5/8
General Electric	39 3/4
Consolidated Oil	8 1/4
Phillips Petroleum	39
Socony	12 1/2
Chase National Bank	30 3/4
National City Bank	24 1/4
Cons Mining and Smelting of Canada	55

Turnover 550,000 shares. Closed steady. Domestic business news constructive.

Jamshedpur Steel Production

Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited, Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, report the working of the Company for the quarter ending 31st December 1938.

	Production. Tons.	Despatches. Tons.
Pig Iron	242,900	33,500
Steel Ingots	250,000	...
Semi-finished Steel for sale	38,400	36,400
Finished Steel	154,200	146,500

Receipts. The gross invoice value of materials despatched during the quarter ending 31st December 1938, was approximately Rs. 310 lakhs.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Feb. 4.

Wheat	2,573 cwts.
Linseed	986 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	2,050 cwts
Gingellyseed	479 cwts
Poppyseed	575 cwts.
Groundnuts	21,746 cwts.
Castorseed	1,714 cwts.
Rice	86,601 cwts.
Myrabollams	5,171 cwts.
Cottonseed	12,212 cwts.
Mowraseed	141 cwts.
Gram	514 cwts.
Joowar	980 cwts.
Barley	339 cwts.
Bajree	1,521 cwts.
Indian Sugar	10,464 cwts.

STERLING PURCHASES

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week-ended Friday, 3rd February 1939 amounted to £1,425,000.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Feb 4.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-6.
Shipment March Rs. 5-11.
Shipment April-June Rs. 5-12-9
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 5-13-3.
Kesar Rs. 15-9.
Saraya Rs. 15-8.
Java Spot F. 6.05.

IMPROVED OUTLOOK FOR RISE IN SHARES

New York, Feb 2

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following cable:—

"Securities have rallied sharply on easing tension abroad but are still reasonably priced on favourable domestic outlook. Seasonal lull business should last another six weeks with spring rise then getting under way. Washington economist estimate 1939 business to average twenty per cent above last year compared our estimate fifteen per cent last week. Government expenditures should increase soon and continue gain considerably during late spring summer. Continue favourable opinion market and would regard weakness occasioned by recurring foreign political crises as providing purchases opportunities."

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales.	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 3-2-39	3262000	6537000
Receipts Yesterday 3-2-39	9000	25000
Exports to date 3-2-39	2342000	4112000
Stock at Ports 27-1-39	2823000	3231000
Stock at Interior Towns 27-1-39	3288000	2o26000
Stock at Liverpool 27-1-39	1066000	1110000
Visible Supply 27-1-39	7320000	7685000
Quantity in sight 27-1-39	7536000	11107000
Quantity out of sight 27-1-39	5851000	6303000

LONDON SEEDS

London, Feb 3

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. Feb sellers	10-16-3
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. Feb sellers	12-12-6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. Feb sellers	13-0-0
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. Feb Mar sellers	11-13-9
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. Feb Mar sellers	10-17-6

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Feb 3

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Feb Mar sellers	21/7 1/2
Wheat Barletta Russo	unquoted
Wheat South Australian Feb sellers	23/9

LINSEED OIL

London, Feb 3

Linseed oil naked London per cwt Feb sellers	23/6
Linseed oil naked London per cwt May Aug sellers	23/3

LONDON RUBBER

London, Feb 3

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb Sellers	7 13/16

LONDON SPELTER

London, Feb 3

Spelter Hard (Indian brand) f o b	11 1/2 to 13 1/2

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Feb 3

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality Sellers	5 1/8

Jaya Prakash Meets Jawahar

ALLAHABAD: Feb. 3.

Mr. Jaya Prakash Narain, Socialist leader, who arrived here today, called on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru this evening and was closeted with him in talk which, it is understood, will last for about three honrs.—United Press.

Sind Premier Consults Party Leaders

KARACHI, Feb. 3.

Premier Allabaksh is consulting party leaders before announcing the names of new ministers.

It is now certain that two more ministers will be appointed, one a Muslim and one a Hindu. Though Mir Bundali is taken to be the new Muslim Minister, the Premier desires to ascertain the view of the Hindu party regarding the new Hindu minister. Hence the delay in the announcement of names of new ministers.—A P

Sports Jottings — From Here — And There

BOOTS OR BARE FEET IN SOCCER

(By J. C. MAITRA)

For the past few years devotees of Soccer have been discussing the pros and cons of the booted and barefooted styles of play in India. The followers of the boots emphatically declare that the boots are the most natural thing for the game. Everywhere they play with boots on. And the standard the booted style has attained particularly in the European countries, is almost a picture of perfection. Now the supporters of the unshod method—fortunately they exist only in India—aver that their style is more picturesque and beautiful to watch. The speed and ball control which the barefeet can attain and have attained are far beyond the reach of the opposing style. If the game was left only at that, of course, the barefooters would win easily. But the game is not a mere picture to look at. There is something more aggressive about it. And that is the winning of the match.

ADVANTAGE WITH BOOTS

It is hardly necessary for me to repeat that the boots win more often than the barefeet when they are opposed to one another. It may be that our weather conditions generally favour the booted players or that the barefooters suffer from injuries due to clashes with boots and are thus handicapped. There are also occasions when the barefooters have the better of the game but lose on account of their deficiency in target shooting. Whichever the cause the fact stands out prominently that the advantage lies with the boots in scoring success.

COMBINED STYLES

Now it must be remembered that soccer is a monsoon game. In fact in Europe it is played in Winter. So primarily it is a game of wet conditions. So it is your first duty to arm yourself against this condition. If you do not and if you are defeated on this ground you have nothing to complain. Because it is absolutely your own fault. After many years of set-back, Indians have now realised their mistake. And they have changed their mode to boots in wet weather and barefeet under dry conditions. Looking at the success attained by the Mahomedan Sporting of Calcutta and the Bangalore Muslims of South India, one would imagine that the fertile Indian brain and assiduous practice in both methods have circumvented the whims of the clerk of the weather. Far from it.

DISADVANTAGE OF BAREFEET

As for the injuries against boots, Indians again have to blame themselves for them. When they play with uncovered feet they are bound to get injured. It is true their natural nippiness and artful dodging save them a lot. But the clash and injury is inevitable. The boots have the advantage. It is therefore necessary to guard yourself against this handicap.

TWO OPPOSING VIEWS.

It may be that the boot-cum-barefeet style now adopted in the East and the South may be a paying proposition in India. But then the Indian ideal should not be limited to defeating the European teams only in this country. Our ideal should rise far higher. We must be able to conquer the whole world as in hockey. Can we do it under the above conditions? On their return from the Australian tour, K. Bhattacharjee, Captain of the F. F. A. team, and P. Gupta, its manager, have given diverse views on the subject, as published in the Annual Number of the "Illustrated News" of Calcutta. While Gupta is definitely in favour of all-booted play, Bhattacharjee advocates a compromise between the two styles.

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD.

Recounting his impressions about Australian football Gupta said, "The standard of football in Australia—the amateur standard, is as good as he had seen elsewhere." He had watched the full series of matches, played in the Olympic football tournament in 1936. "People in Calcutta must admit that the standard of amateur football in England is the best amateur standard in the world. England sent out an official team to Australia in 1937—a team which was acknowledged by the critics both in England and Australia, as perhaps the best team England could send at the time. Some of the players who played for the English team in Australia have now been assisting first class professional teams in England as amateurs. This English team played three Test matches in Australia and out of these Australia won two. Therefore hypercritical persons who have wrong opinions of the standard of football in Australia would certainly agree that football in England is good, that Australia can play football. If the Indian team lost the rubber, certainly they were not disgraced.

GUPTA FOR BOOTS

In his opinion, Gupta continued, in almost every match the chances were fifty-fifty but the Indians failed where the Australians succeeded. The Indians failed at the goal-mouth but the Australians did the trick all right. Gupta attributes some of their failures to the general physical weakness of the team. Therefore a "keep fit" campaign should be started in the country and if any player does not keep regular habits and hours, action should be taken against him as it is done in Germany.

Another lesson they had learnt was that barefeet football has no place in the International field. On many occasions he saw in Australia that a goal was missed just because a strongly-built defender charged an attacker who was barefeet and the attacker just took away his foot out of fear; and at the same time he also saw that many a goal was scored against his team because a defender having better opportunities to clear a ball just failed to do so as he was frightened to put his foot against a booted opponent.

BHATTACHARJEE'S OPINION

Giving his own experience about it Bhattacharjee writes, "The first thing that strikes one whether severe cold affects our barefeet football. I definitely say 'No' to this. Because both in South Africa and Australia we had to play under abnormal conditions. For the first 10 or 12 minutes it is a bit painful kicking the ball barefeet but after that as soon as the blood warms up it is nothing different from playing on the Calcutta grounds under summer conditions. The only draw-back are a hard ground and the tackling of a heavy booted opponent. It is just natural that a hard ground will hurt barefeet but when the question of tackling comes I think it only for that we take to boots we at the same time lose a great advantage over other teams and that is our speed. Undoubtedly barefeet football is the fastest ever playing in the world. That is definitely a distinct advantage to us. Once a set of barefeet forward gets going it is very difficult for even the fastest booted team to check the speedy and nippy inter-play between them.

A WONDERFUL ASSET

"An average Indian player is smaller and physically weaker than his opponent outside India. What he can't do with vigorous tackling he generally does with his wonderful ball control and speed. This wonderful ball control which is a special characteristic of barefeet football, is only possible when toes are free and not imprisoned in a pair of boots. Also everybody will admit that the heavy boots make us half as much speedy as we are without them.

OUR SHOOTING DEFECT

"Another thing which we have noticed in the foreign teams is that the shooting of their forwards is much better than that of our barefeet footballers. This defect is universally ascribed to our barefeet. But may I ask now haven't barefeet football produced sharp shooters at all?" asks Bhattacharjee. "Everybody who is in the know of things will agree with me when I say that we have seen many Indian forwards with great shooting abilities. This defect, in my opinion, is not so much for our bare-feet as it is for lack of proper shooting practice." Consequently the Indian captain pleads for barefootball as it comes naturally to Indians. At the same time he insists that we should try our utmost to improve it as much as possible.

A COMPROMISE

As a compromise between the two, Bhattacharjee suggests that the forward line should be barefooted and the whole defence booted. "Whatever speed our defence loses by being booted will be amply compensated by their ability to meet and tackle the opponents, because sound positional play and not speed is the most essential thing for defensive play". This is no doubt a very sensible plan. Still it is necessary that every forward players should learn to play in boots and well too. Because when they have to play in cold and slush, barefeet cannot help them much. As Bhattacharjee himself admits kicking the ball with barefeet under cold conditions is exceedingly painful for the first 10 or 12 minutes. The booted player may run away with the game by the time the barefeet player warms up to the game. Take advantage of the barefeet when you can, but boots you must use when it is imperative. So for a forward player both the styles are necessary and incumbent for acquisition. It would be worth our while to compose and train our teams in this mixed style henceforward.

ART ON PARADE

(Continued From Page 17)

administration of the society and take steps to purge it of all its abuses and aberrations?

Art-Chauvinists

"Modernism" in stronger colours in the exhibition should be a chagrin to some art-chauvinists who believe in deification of Indian art but not in production of monumental works of art. They should note that even the expediency-medal was not awarded to Indian art. The exhibition affords a fine opportunity to such artists to raise the bogey of modern art against it. It is amusing to note that the exhibition of the School of Art, Bombay, was reviewed, in the "Sevadhana", a Marathi paper of Nagpur, nearly one month after its conclusion, by one Mr. N. Padsirikar, whose name is not yet heard in the field of art. Will he now come forward with his criticism on the exhibition of the Bombay Art Society?

Art Of Memlinc

The scheme for organising an exhibition of the works of Memlinc and his pupils at Bruges in June under the patronage of the Belgian Government reveals that great art is transcendental. Memlinc was a resident of Bruges and a prominent figure of the Flemish school of painting of the fifteenth century. His name is inseparable from the hospital of St. John at Bruges by virtue of the masterpieces executed by him in it. It is interesting to note that the charm for old masters has not petered out in Europe in spite of the galore of modern art.

Photography

The modern age has realised that photography is an art and not merely a mechanical process. Any amateur or professional with artistic bent of mind can develop it to perfection provided he receives thorough training in a fully equipped institution. The St. Xavier's College should be congratulated on having organised such a centre. The syllabus which has been recently issued is divided into two parts such as "Elements of the Photographic Processes" and "Principles of Photographic Pictorialism in Monochrom". The course is comprehensive inasmuch as it includes the mechanical, scientific and artistic aspects of photography.

THE LOST SWAN

(Continued from page 16)

Babu?" asked her mother, trying to recall the man.

"Why," said Indira, "don't you remember that contractor's son who was our neighbour in Calcutta?"

"Oh yes, Of course, Of course!" admitted her mother. suddenly remembering the boy. "Where did'you meet him, Indira? He must be now quite grown up. Let me see: He was then about twelve—now he must be twenty-two or twenty-three."

"He's in Delhi, mother, spending the vacation with a friend. He called on me day before yesterday."

"I should be glad to see him—quite a nice boy he was. But what's he doing now? Perhaps entered into his father's business. There's money, Indira, in Government contractorship."

Indira suppressed her laughter. "Mohon Babu doesn't like his father's business, mother," she said. "He wants to be....."

"Wants to be what?" asked her mother, her curiosity increasing.

"He wants to be a great poet, mother!"

"A poet!" exclaimed her mother. "A poet!" she repeated, incredulously, as though she couldn't imagine a man ever wanting to become such a strange creature. "Did he say that to you?" she asked, still unable to accept it as a fact.

"Why, mother," said Indira, amused at her mother's surprise, "I saw a lot of his published poems, and he read to me a lot more he's written. They're all very beautiful, mother!"

"My dear child, may Heaven protect you!" cried her mother. "Never have anything to do with him! Poetry's all very fine, I admit, but a poet is the most impossible creature on earth—the most impossible! Never've anything to do with him! Never!"

It was quite unnecessary, thought Indira, all this emphatic warning. Her mother might have known she was old enough to take care of herself. And had she not shown her wisdom by deciding on her own account to have nothing to do with Mohon Babu the poet?

For two days she didn't meet him. On the third day evening, in response to a 'phone call from him, she went to have tea with him. No harm in listening to some good poetry, she thought. But to-day it was not all pure poetry. She had to listen to a lot on the theory about the new type of poetry he was writing. He spoke glowingly about the new conception of poetry more in harmony with the spirit of the new greater India that was rising. She agreed with his opinion about the old Indian bards, how even some of the greatest of contemporary Indian poets could not break away from tradition, were unhealthily sentimental, and delighted to paint only a dreamy and selfishly self-contained world!

When Mohon came down from the heights of such talk, she said: "But I think you can hardly make a living out of all this poetry-writing, Mohon Babu?" It was a sort of sacrilege, that question, and Indira felt it. But in reply, Mohon only shrugged, screwing his lips into a sort of indifferent resignation as though it was a point hardly worth considering, and in any case couldn't be helped! He said:

"Happiness, dear Indira, is far more important than success, than even bread and butter! A man must be true to the call of his soul or else be damned!—and he can be damned with success!"

"Of course that's true," admitted Indira without enthusiasm, as though she had had her own doubts if it was really true.

When she walked back home she felt curiously elated. All that high talk about poetry and the need of being true to one's soul had made her very happy. But it was a happiness mixed up with doubts, pain, and uncertainty! Mohon was noble, sincere, a beautiful simple boy still, and she had no doubts whatever of his genius. But so was perhaps her own father when her mother fell in love with him and married him, and yet it didn't save them from ruining their married happiness! Her mother was right, she had learnt by experience. She would never let her feelings for Mohon go beyond mere friendship!

When she reached home, she was surprised to find her mother feverishly packing. She was greatly excited, and was ordering things in the same breath!

"Why, mother, why're you excited, and why all this hasty packing?"

Without looking up from her suit case her mother cried: "Oh Indira, child, where'e you been? I was afraid I would've to go without seeing you!'

"Go where, mother?"

"Oh Indira, I got a wire from you father. He wants me to return to him immediately There must be something very important, something very serious, for him to wire me like this! I wonder if I'll catch the train!"

Indira looked at the back of her mother's head bent over the open trunk, with wide vacant eyes of surprise and curiosity. "But, mother," she said, "you said you'd never again return to him, that everything was finished between you"!

Her mother rose up from her packing, came up to Indira, then throwing both her hands about the neck of her daughter, said: "My dear child, you know nothing of life, nothing at all of what a husband means to a wife! What do all our differences matter? When he wants me by his side, I must go! And why does he want me by his side, unless deep in his heart he still loves me!"

"But mother," cried Indira, vexed and embarrassed, as if she felt it was an injury done to her now to be asked to believe something which for years she had been led only to disbelieve, "I thought he didn't really care for you and that you didn't love him"!

"My dear Indira," cried her mother, her eyes dimmed with rising tears, "how could you believe such a thing? I have always been proud of your father! He is a great man, a man with a noble soul, a selfless soul! What did a few quarrels matter?"

"But mother," insisted Indira, "have you really been happy with him? Have you not repented of having married him?"

"Oh my child, my dear child," her mother replied, her voice made husky with emotion, "I have certainly been happy! And what's more, to-day, after twenty-five years of our married life, I can still truly say that I would rather have married your father than any other man in the whole world! But of course I understand what you feel. You've taken too seriously what I had told you about the differences between your father and me! It was partly my fault: I should've known that you could not have understood it in the proper light. Yes, my child," she continued, kissing Indira, "you can understand it only if you marry a really great man with perhaps a bit of "temperament." Then you'll realize that a great man's "temperament" is not an essential part of his greatness and that as long as he is great and noble and loving, you will continue loving him!"

Suddenly Indira thought she understood.

"I'm glad to hear that's how you feel towards father, mother,' she said. Then, without waiting to hear her mother's reply, she ran into her room and threw herself into her bed. The insight she got into this new world of married life came to her so sudden, so unexpected, and against her whole conception about it from her childhood, that she found it so difficult to reconcile herself to it! In accepting it, she had to change her views on so many other things about life, too. But she was really glad that this and no other was the true view!

That evening, after her mother had left, Mohon came to see Indira. He wore a collarless shirt, with an N. D. chadur carelessly wrapped about him. His hair was dishevelled and his feet bare. Indira took in all these at a glance. "My God! he's so careless about his appearance, and at his age, too!" she said to herself. "I wonder if he's had his lunch or even his breakfast!" But Mohon's eyes were very bright and his whole face glowing as though with a new light in his soul. Immediately after taking his seat he brought out of his pocket two sheets of quarto-paper. "Here's something for you, Indira!" he said, and started reading a love poem to her. Indira understood. Of course, she couldn't fail to note the allegory of the shy little boy who lost the swan who was the only companion of his boyhood and wandered about all the streamlets and rivers and lakes in search of his lovely companion and at last discovered his long-lost snowy, long-necked swallow, strangely enough, in a great city!

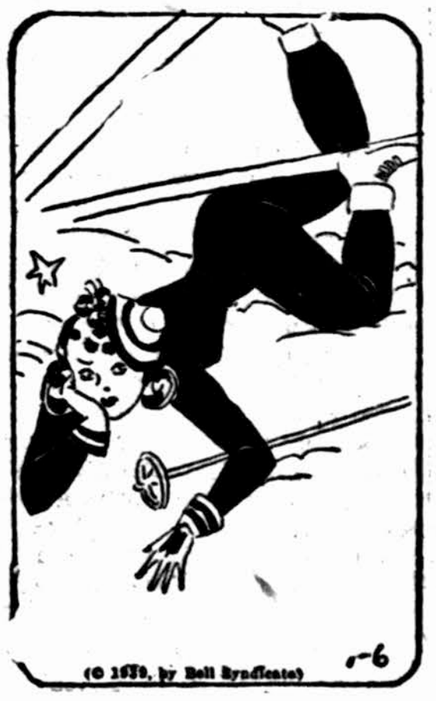
A poet's way of making love! thought Indira. Suddenly she felt great pity rising in her heart for the beautiful soul of this lonely boy. Something told her that she alone could understand him, that she alone could take care of him and give him the peace and quiet that he needed in this mad, noisy, rushing world! Success, material comforts, social status, all were nothing when compared to the selfless labour of protecting this tender green boy!

"Indira dear," said Mohon when he finished reading his poem, "I've discovered my lost swallow, but tell me, will I lose her again?"

Indira's dark eyes shone with the gleam that rising tears, half suppressed, make. Caressing his dishevelled, curly black hair with her long, white fingers, she said: "Never, my poet, never! The swan shall be yours for ever! Only, give the poor swan some little assurance that she'll not be entirely forgotten in the ecstasy of the poet's own songs!"

"Why, my love," said Mohon, throwing both his hands round her and kissing her long lashed eyes, "this poet shall sing only if his pretty swan is by his side to inspire him!"

"That is too much for any swan, my poet" she murmured sweetly in his ears as she clung to him and returned his kisses.



The admonition "heads up" never makes any impression upon a beginner when she is on skis.

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Stamp Collectors' Corner

New Curie Stamps

BY MURIEL NISSEN

The French colonies played Santa Claus to the philatelic world during December by issuing a prodigious number of new adhesives, and very attractive ones at that. A few of these stamps present scenes of snow and ice which makes them particularly apt for this season.

Back in the not-too-distant days of history, France owned tremendous territory in North America; in fact she at one time entertained hopes of flying the French standard over the entire continent. Of all those enormous possessions, there now remains to France but one, the island groups of St. Pierre and Miquelon off the south coast of Newfoundland. Their total area is ninety-three square miles.

The postage of the colony of St. Pierre and Miquelon has never been especially distinguished, but all past oversights in this direction are remedied in the stamp set issued this month. The issue consists of twenty-two values in four design, printed horizontally by the rotogravure process. A dog team, with two men attending to the animals, is presented on the 2 centimes green, 3c brown, 4c red-violet, 5c red-brown, 10c light brown, 15c red-purple, 20c purple and 25c blue. The harbour of St. Pierre, with two fishermen in the foreground, appears on the 30c mauve, 35c green, 50c red, 55c blue and 65c dark-brown values.

A lighthouse in the midst of ice floes is shown on the 80c violet, 1 franc rose-red. 1.50fr. blue-green and 1.75fr blue. The final scene pictures Soldiers' Bay at Langlade, a barren rock formation typical of the colony's shores. The values on which this view appears are: 2fr brown-violet, 3fr brown, 10fr deep blue and 20fr olive-green.

A postage due set of ten values pictures a codfish as a token of the colony's leading industry.

Travelling with the speed possible only to a stamp collector, we leave the ice and snow of St. Pierre and reach the African colony of Mauritania which is a grouping of several French possessions on the west coast of the Dark Continent. Here again we find a new stamp set making a welcome addition to an otherwise quite dull postage roster. Briefly classified, the new issue as follows:

Native riding a camel—2 centimes brown violet, 3c ultramarine, 4c violet, 5c brown orange, 10c red brown and 15c deep purple.

Group of three camel riders, with tents providing a background 20c red-orange, 25c blue, 30c brown, 35c blue-green and 50c purple.

Group of natives and camels resting before a tent—55c mauve, 65c green, 80c blue, 1 franc red-orange, 1.50fr violet.

Native couple—1.75fr blue 2fr purple, 3fr green, 5fr bright red, 10fr brown and 20fr red brown.

Somali Coast and French Equatorial Africa have also issued extensive new sets.

New Curie Stamps

An interesting stamp item appears from Cuba in connection with the international crusade against cancer. The island republic has issued two stamps in honour of the work, with a design borrowed in its entirety from the recent French stamp dedicated to the same purpose. The transition of the stamp's nationality from Frenoh to Cuban is evidenced by the inscription which changes from "Pierre et Marie Curie Decouvrent le Radium" to "Pedro y Maria Curie Descubridores del radium."

The Cuban issue appears in 2 centavos plus 1c orange-red and 5c plus 1c deep blue.

The principality of Monaco has also honoured these famous scientists in a two value stamp set. The 65c plus 25c dark-green carries a charming portrait of the couple and the 75c plus 50c dark-blue pictures a building.

Sheet Replaces Anniversary Stamp

The republic of Czechoslovakia observed its twentieth birthday in October, and the occasion was to be marked by the issue of an extensive stamp set. War clouds hanging over the small nation at that time dispelled all ideas of celebration, and the stamp set was abandoned. Now, to replace it, comes a miniature sheet with a double purpose. Its commemorative nature is marked by the dates "1918-1928", and the design which presents the symbolical figure of peace holding a dove and olive branch. The face value of the sheet is 2 koruna but it will sell for 10k with the extra income being devoted to a national fund for refugees.

New George VI Values

Many new issues have been forthcoming from British Colonies with "new reign" postage designs. The reign of King George VI is now a little more than two years old and most of Britain's possessions have effected a complete postal change from King George V to his son.

Great Britain has added the 4 pence and 5p denominations to its roster. The design is similar to that of the lower values and the colours are blue—gray and brown respectively.

Antiqua, an island colony of the West Indies, has released a postage series of ten values, listed as follows: English Harbour ½p green, 2p gray. Nelson's Dockyard—1p red, 1½p brown, 2½p blue. Fort James—3p orange, 2sh 6p gray. St. John's Harbour—6p violet. 1sh brown and black, 5sh olive-green.

Sculptor Honoured

A three value set from Denmark honours Bertel Thorvaldsen, famous sculptor. A portrait of the artist appears on the 5 ore red and 30 ore blue, and the 10 ore purple pictures one of his works.

Thorvaldsen was born in Copenhagen in 1770. He began his art studies in the city of his birth but soon went to Italy where he spent twenty-three years. He returned to Denmark in 1819, and divided his time between the two countries until his death in 1844. He left a large part of his fortune to found a Museum in Copenhagen, and according to his own wish he is buried in a courtyard of the Museum

Stamp Teasers

1. Of what country is President Trujillo the ruler? Many stamps of that country picture him.
2. What stamp pictures a national hero carrying his dying wife?
3. Natives chasing wild horses appear on what adhesive?
4. What stamp presents a composite view of a city's skyline?
5. What is a kiwi and what stamp pictures one?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. A dyak is a native of North Borneo famous for his head hunting proclivities. A stamp of that state, issued in 1930, pictures one.
2. A mandarin duck is considered by the Japanese to be a symbol of marital happiness and a stamp issued in honour of Prince Hirohito in 1916 pictures one as a token of a future happy marriage for the Heir-Apparent as he then was.
3. A bicycle race takes place on a Bulgarian stamp of 1931.
4. The Marquis de Pombal, pictured on a Portuguese stamp of 1925, was a picturesque statesmen of Portugal during the eighteenth century. His most noteworthy achievement was the reconstruction of the city of Lisbon following a disastrous earthquake in 1775.
5. Lake Saimen is in Filand and you will find it on a 1930 stamp.

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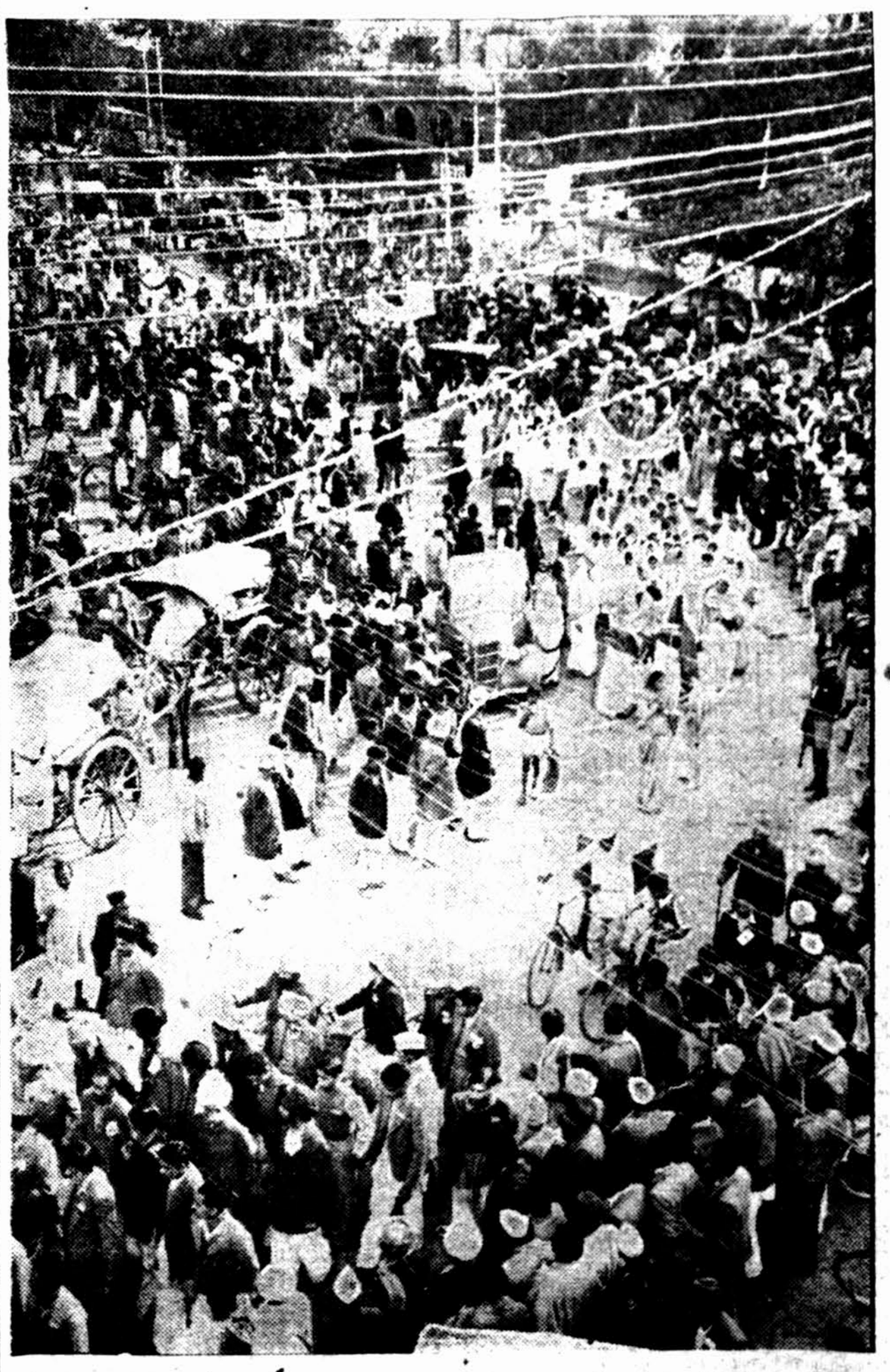

Unprecedented scenes were witnessed in Lahore in connection with the Independence Day celebrations. Tricolour flags were seen everywhere. Students of various colleges marched in a procession from their respective colleges led by girl students of the Kinnaird College for Women.

SRIRANGAM

(Continued From Page 15)

ple. Even the Nawabs of the Carnatic were the overlords of Srirangam.

There is a legend that a Muhammadan princess loved the Lord so much that the Lord was pleased with her devotion and she became one with Him.

Her portrait was painted and is still worshipped as that of Goddess and offerings are made to this day in commemoration of the event.

Since August 1st, 1801, the English have taken over the overlordship of the temple and the Government give every year a certain sum as "Mohini". The late King Edward VIII, as Prince of Wales, visited this temple in 1875 and made the present of a gold plate to it.

Source Of The Light

The temple jewels are of the rarest kind. There are stones of dazzling brilliance and great worth. But this old temple has fallen into disrepairs in many places. Thanks to the vigilance of the devotees, a committee, with Sir T. Desikachariar as President, was formed and funds to the extent of nearly 2 lakhs were collected by means of lottery and the work of repairing is fast going on. Mention may be made here of the newly established Temple Museum and Library, near the temple of Sri Ramanujachariar in the fourth enclosure.

The town is of recent growth and owes its plan and formation to the patronage of the Chola Kings. To the enthusiastic Vaishnavite, the holy islet is a source of ecstatic delight. It was here that Sri Ramanujachariar, the Vaishnavite reformer and teacher, drew his early inspiration. It was here that the literary genius and the religious aspirations of great men were cradled.

Many a soul stirring story of heroes, saints and devotees centres round this sacred shrine.

Numerous Festivals

Not a month passes without a festival. So much so that there is a common saying in these parts that in the abode of Lord Sri Ranganatha, there is daily festival. But of these the Vaikunta Ekadasi in the month of December and the Car Festival in May, are the two most important, attracting millions to the place. There cannot be a truer and more magnificent demonstration of the faith of the dumb millions in His goodness than on these two occasions. Rightly is the place called the paradise on Earth or "Bhuloka Vaikuntam."

MORNING CALLS IN MASERU

BY THEODOSIA LLOYD IN "THE NEW STATESMAN AND NATION."

Eleven o'clock in the morning in England is not usually considered a good time to make a social call; but it is not so bad in South Africa, where every European stops whatever she or he is doing and drinks tea. So although I was not going to call on Europeans, but on Natives, one could only hope that the Basute housewives would think it less tactless than English ones would.

Maseru, although it is the headquarters of the British Government in Basutoland and has a church and schools and shops and a prison and a post office selling fine Basutoland stamps, and all the general paraphernalia of a captial, really seems only like an enormous village.

It is so scattered, and the houses and shops seem to grow more like trees than buildings on the undulating ground, and the inhabitants, just as people do in all villages, cluster round the post office and hang about round the store to see if any blankets with the latest designs have come in yet.

Waving Grassland.

But it is a town, and it has a racecourse, and a great open space with a mound where the Paramount Chief comes sometimes and addresses his people. To reach the real villages, which are no more than hamlets, I was driven out on a straight road, unhedged, unfenced, climbing up and down the low hills of the waving grassland, mile after mile. The view seems endless, away over the grass, green after the recent rains, over the valley of the Caledon river, a dim greyish green stream with a few trees making landmarks by its water, in that land without trees.

Then over the river again it is bare, spacious and many, people say, unattractive. But it is strange to me that people do not admire a place so vast, so silent, so calm and now so green, with its life of animals and birds, insects and flowers. The road, by European standards, would not be called a good one, but it is all they have outside Maseru, and they are proud of it. If you do not go on that road, you go on a horse, and most of the villages can be reached only on horseback.

Every man rides, and sitting on his rather stocky, sturdy animal, with his red or his pink or his green blanket wrapped round him and carefully arranged to turn back in the front like the revers on a white man's overcoat, a Basuto is a good sight. He arranges his blanket cleverly, and after all, they have not been worn for such a very long time.

Once all the natives wore skins until they had killed off nearly all the animals with suitable hides and were driven to blankets. A Basuto will tell you that he has never been "a naked savage" He has always worn something.

Encouraged By British.

The villages usually stand on one of the low hills, and the little huts, round or square, built of stone and thatched, look exceedingly neat. The local stone is good building material, but a few are made of reddish-brown clay and some have tin roofs. But the thatch is encouraged by the British authorities as it is healthier than corrugated iron.

It is cool in summer and warm in winter and it lets in the air and helps to prevent tuberculosis.

Fortunately health and beauty here go hand in hand. A well-made hut of red earth and dark thatch is a delightful sight, and most of them are made by their owners. The little villages fit into the quiet landscape as perfectly as do the hill villages in Southern Europe.

As I came close to these homes I could see that the clay wall was covered all over with a pattern drawn on its while the clay was damp. These patterns are a series of straight lines making points and triangles, and they reminded me of Norman decorations in English churches.

We went into one little house in a hill village and a shapeless Basuto lady came forward in the darkness of the interior and greeted us. Knowing no better, I held out my hand and found I was grasping her by the wrist. I thought she had a deformed hand, and it was not until long afterwards that I found out the right gesture was to raise the arm with bent elbow and hold it out parallel with the face. As it was, one found oneself giving a vaguely Nazi salute.

Inside, the floor of the hut was of beaten-down and smoothed earth, and round the bottom of the walls was a low shelf on which children were sitting. The shelf was decorated with a crimped edge, exactly as pastry is ornamented in England. The woman showed us her home in which there was so little, only a shelf to sleep on, and an oil stove on which to cook the mealies, but the children came up to us, and I could take their hands, for they did not know any other gesture, and I could hold them, so dark and so very soft.

Alternating Colours.

These people were poor, but they had a tiny garden, and some vegetables were growing in it, and peach trees. The British Government has given away thousands of peach trees and vegetable seeds to try to improve the native food, but Natives do not like vegetables and they have to be cut up very small and mixed with mealies so that they hardly know they are there, before they will eat them.

They are conservative about food, as men are in England, and I wondered if it was the women who put in the vegetables, and got them eaten in this almost secret way.

Then we went to another and larger hut, which had a parlour astonishingly decorated. The walls were coloured a pale grey-blue, and a pattern, which seemed to have been made by pressing on them the sole of a shoe, was all over them in alternating colours of pale yellow and the reddish brown of the usual clay.

It was curiously like one of the fashionable modern fabric designed, perhaps by Frenchman or Vanessa Bell, especially in its colouring. On these walls were hung religious pictures (I think the owners were Roman Catholics) and also photographs of family and wedding groups, with everyone in European dress, frock coats, and white dresses and veils.

In some others of the huts there were shiny deal tables and chairs, and shelves with crockery on them, and in one was a piano. Everything was tidy and clean. Only in one was a child, sitting on a low shelf, dirty and unhappy, and the lady of the hut hastened to say that it was not hers.

I remembered lunching with a man in Cape Town who said that Natives did not know what to do with money. If they had better wages, he said, they would behave in just the same way as before, and go home to their villages and roll themselves up in their blankets and go to sleep on the floor and yet here, in huts where the owners had a little more money, were these shiny tables and chairs and a piano, and the china. The man had lived for many years in South Africa and I had only been there for a few weeks, but I had seen these things with my own eyes. It was odd.

Outside one of the poorer huts, just by the door, was a small stone. It was a gravestone, the kind of stone put up for a pet dog in England. It stood out of the hard, dry earth not more than two yards away from the hut. On it was roughly cut "Celia died. 1932." That was all.

I often saw these little stones, so close to the old homes of the dead that they seemed to be as it were part and parcel of them. Sometimes one saw a little group of perhaps three or four gravestones, in a place apart, inside a piece of wire tied round some sticks to make a semblance of a fence. But more often they are by the doors of the home

With such a little stone it was difficult not to think of Celia as a little piccaninny, but she may have been just such an enormous old lady with billowing breasts and immense hips, as one sees all over the place. But that she must have been loved I am sure, or she would not have been buried so near.

We went to see many people in Maseru as well as in the villages, and saw many little gardens, which the British agricultural expert is encouraging. Most of them were well kept, but not all, as so many of the men were away, working in the mines It is strange indeed, to see so few young men about.

They are swept away, as though there was a war going on, and in the town one of the largest buildings has "Recruiting Station" carved on its stone front, but it is recruiting for the gold mines that is meant, and in the great drought a few years ago the miners sent thousands of pounds to their relations in Basutoland and saved them from starvation, and the young women are said to despise a man who has not been to the mines.

It is almost like the possession of a university degree in some circles in England. That is one side of the medal. The other, perhaps, is the venereal disease, and the neglected gardens and the crowded, stifling town life instead of that high, upland country with its vitalising air.

I said good-bye in the last little cottage in Maseru, one of a row clinging to the side of the sloping, hard ground. A widow lived there, and she looked less cheerful than most of the rather bovine and smiling Basuto women whom I had seen, but she was alone, and her son was away in the gold mines, and the garden was parched and weedgrown.

Her son would not be home again for a long time, she said, and I wondered if he thought of his home when he was crouching in the mine like a dwarf or working above ground, deafened with the rhythmic roaring and thumping of the gold-crushing machinery. Perhaps he had helped to decorate the cottage with his art.

CITY MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS AND THEIR VITAL ASPECTS

BY A MATUNGA VOTER

It is an incontrovertible fact, sadly enough, that as a rule Elections to the Municipality in the past have not wholly seized the minds and gripped the imagination of the people at large although civic activity should, to the exclusion of anything else, engage the closest attention of every citizen as it is invariably the Civic body which is essentially concerned with the weal or woe of the Public.

The impending election, however, coming as it does on the top of an era heralding political awakening on a colossal scale has aroused an altogether amazing interest for reasons twofold; the first and foremost reason being 'The Great Indian National Congress' is seeking popular suffrage in a manner it has never done before and secondly the citizens have rightly, though late, found to their cost that after 2 years of working of the Provincial Autonomy by this body its election manifesto couched in terms of utmost endearment to the immediate interests of the people has become an utter anachronism and the pious promises of amelioration have come to a serious naught.

Loudest Professions

Therefore, people do not take any kindly to the pledges of the Congress and are happily inclined to think twice before casting their votes. Definitely the stereo-typed apparently sublime slogans, assertions of exclusive rights of patriotism and the loudest professions of the goal being within an ace of achievement through success at this election are certainly bound to be at a gross discount and rightly too in the light of the past woeful history.

It is to be the vital interest of every voter to have a full and clear realisation of his rights and to cast his votes, accordingly.

Whatever party may be at the helm of affairs in the country it does not matter for a Municipal voter. The Legislature and the Municipal Council are poles apart both in respect of their activities and their obligations to people. The former is invariably prone to change its policy and programmes in fact in direct contravention to its pledges on flippant grounds of political expediency evidently dictated to with no rhyme or reason by the High Command; the latter cannot or shall not be allowed any lapse in respect of its obligations; nor can it be in reason to allow it to be in constant negotiations with the High Command and make frequent references to that outside Agency and thus delay or totally imperil the City's immediate and pressing needs.

Unprofitable References

It beats us to visualise for a moment what a sore pass we re bound to head to if daily routine of sanitation and water-supply and the like are submitted to the whims of an inexplicable nature and become the subject of long-drawn out negotiations and unprofitable references to the High Command. Further, Congressmen busy themselves with a number of things hardly having time to attend to anything outside the pale of politics; hence, they are altogether ill-suited to be returned to the Civic body the duty of which are of an imperatively urgent nature.

By no means do I palliate the capabilities of the Congress to serve the people but what I would like to stress is imbibing an odd notion of discipline, in administration it lends itself to wayward starts of whim and fancies. Anybody seething with a lively interest to serve the people may come into grips with the High Command and he is summarily ousted from the organisation and a drastic ban is placed on him simply because of breach of loyalty to the party although he may enjoy the Citizens' confidence to the fullest measure possible, and probably be their idol.

Needless Waste

Last but by no means the least objection to their election is Congressmen have no qualm of conscience with public finance if it suits their party interests and, therefore, it is incumbent on every voter to see that no pie of their hard-earned money is ill-spent. Indeed it puts the cap on our irritation just to reflect the needless waste of money without the least regard on an unwanted road, at a God-forsaken place of Gujarat, for the Haripura Session.

It is hoped these vital aspects set forth above will loom large before public imagination in the days to come before the election and that people of an independent nature like Mr. B. G. Horniman well suited to serve our best interests will be returned and that this great city will not succumb itself to become the plaything of Political Gangsters.

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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Don't Miss Your Copy

HISTORY REVEALS CYCLES OF WASTE AND ECONOMY

Civilization is going through a period of waste, which is due to swing back to rigid economy about 1950. So declares Sir Flinders Petrie, noted British archaeologist who has probed history for any help it may offer regarding man's future

He finds that cycles of economy and waste cover about 130 years. Waste began in 1535, 1660, 1790, 1920, according to Sir Flinders' findings, reported to the British scientific magazine, "Nature." The more austere periods, he finds, revived in 1560, 1690, 1820. People in northern Europe were aware of the returning waves of economy, when they quoted the saying "from clogs to clogs in three generations."

"If we are to deal with the science of man, says Sir Flinders, "one of the first steps is to know our position in the recurring cycles of civilization. Then we can see in what direction we are heading at present.

A longer cycle of civilization can be traced in studying Egypt's long experience. The archaeologist finds that every 1,115 years or thereabouts the Egyptians repeated an experience of developing the arts, mechanics, science, and lastly wealth, after which other races broke in for plunder. Then came centuries of mixture, and the cycle was repeated with a new dominant element. Civilization now is in the wealth stage of this cycle.

The office stenog is sure what she needs is a holiday to recover from the holidays.

OLDEST PRESERVED MEAT

Oldest preserved meat in the world, might be the claim advanced for muscle tissues found in the great lignite pits in the Geisel valley, Germany. They are at least 50 million years old, belonging to the Eocene geologic period.

The "meat," is fossilized. It was preserved when animals died and fell into the acid water of the ancient peat bogs that later were matured into enormously thick deposits of lignite, now being worked for fuel. Masses of animal and plant remain found in "pockets" in the lignite rate among the world's greatest known fossil finds. The muscle fibers, which have been studied by Dr. E. Voigt of the University of Halle, belong to a wide variety of animal forms, insects, crabs, fish, frogs, lizards, bats and hoofed animals. Microscopic examination showed the preservation of finest details of the muscle structure.

Besides muscle fibers, the specimens have yielded blood corpuscles, gland tissues, and surface tissues distinctly showing cell nuclei.

To-day the boy-friend is convinced you can't play the fiddler and not pay the piper.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I have had opportunities to have the happiest of times at certain functions held during the last week.

On Sunday, January 22, boys and girls of all Bombay Balkan-ji-Baris together with their workers went to Ghatkopar to meet children of and start a Centre of the All-India Children's Association at that place. They came from various places and collected at Dadar. G.I.P. station. Leaving Dadar at 9 a.m., they arrived at Ghatkopar at 9-11 a.m.

Owing to certain unavoidable circumstances, I could not join the party and went there by the next train after about half an hour. When I arrived at the place where Ghatkopar Children and workers had gathered, I found Syt. Dulabhji Khetani speaking on the stage. He welcomed us all and explained to the audience the work of the Balkan-ji-Bari.

After that I was asked to speak and in broken Gujarati I told children, since it was persisted that I must speak: "I do not know how to speak, but I have been commanded so I must speak. I am not a good worker too. The real workers are Satish Bhai Desai, Indra Bhai Vasavada, Jayantilal Bhai Shah, Killawalla, Manubhai, Veerbai Behn and Jyotsna Behn, all of whom you can see sitting in the front.

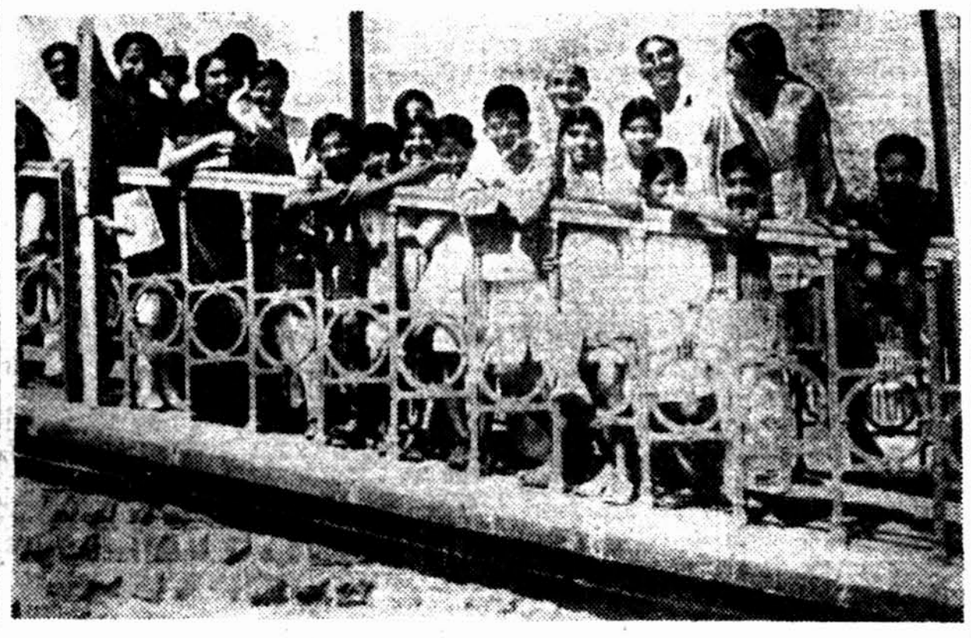
"As for myself, my happiness knows no bounds to see a gathering of children like this. There seem to be many workers also here and they are sure to run the local Centre very successfully now that one will be started here. I have to keep smiling always. In the end, I thank you all on my own, my friends' and my sisters and brothers' behalf for all the kindness that you are showing us and for all the happiness that you are giving us."

A HAPPY FUNCTION

Then children displayed to us various Garba Dances, Conversational Pieces, Physical Drills, etc., etc. It was joy to see children playing their parts so well and efficiently.

After that Satish Bhai and Indra Bhai let their and Ghatkopar children play games to-

Pandya Brothers of Ghatkopar, who are really enthusiastic about the running of a Balkan-ji-Bari centre at their place. They have secured the support of many local workers.



Bombay Balkan-ji-Bari groups on the bridge of Ghatkopar Station.

gether which they enjoyed very much. Then all dispersed and we were taken to a nearby place for tea.

Some of our party were getting late, but how could we displease our friends, who had taken so much trouble for us. So we all took light refreshments and tea that they had kindly arranged for us.

Then we returned to the station, and all parties dispersed at Dadar once again to go to their respective places. I am sure, not only I or my elderly friends, but even the children enjoyed this small trip and happy function to their hearts' content.

For all this thanks are due to Messrs. Ratilal J. Shah and Dulabji K. Khetani and the spirited young Pandhya Brothers Jayantbhai and Bhanushankar as well as other ladies and gentlemen who had done their best for the success of the function, which it was.

We are going to invite them shortly at Khar or Vile Parle, and let me hope, the relations thus formed will last long and the Centre at Ghatkopar will continue to run successfully.

INDEPENDENCE DAY

On the Independence Day, January 26, I was very kindly invited by the Patuck Industrial School, Matunga to meet and have a chat with the inmates.

This institution was started by the late Mr. R. H. Patuck, a large-hearted Parsee gentleman of Bombay. He formed a trust for the creation of a school that should give the right kind of training both academic and vocational.

The school was first started in 1933, at Kandivli, about twenty miles from Bombay. After the demise of the founder it was removed to Matunga with a view to afford better educational and vocational opportunities.

I remember that once in 1935, Mr. Patuck when he was alive, had called me to this institution. It was a pleasure to revisit it. Of course there was a great change in it now. And I learnt that shortly they are going to have still better changes.

The institution provides education in a residential school for the children of parents in poor circumstances. The institution attempts, (1) to give each individual child the opportunity of using his inherent capacities to the best advantage during the formative period of life, and (2) to help him, to become self-reliant and to fit him, through the medium of craft-training, for the business of earning his livelihood.

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)..

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY

FEEL FREE EVERY WAY

Mr. M. J. Parmar, Superintendent of the School introduced me to his colleagues and students. "Jhanda Uncha Rahe Hamara" was solemnly sung. And then I was asked to address them.

Really speaking, I did not know at the start what I would speak to children. I was not aware also of the full programme. But children sat to hear so attentively that I was inspired to speak for about three quarters of an hour—I think this was the first time for me in Bombay to speak to a gathering for so much time.

I tried to explain to them the idea of Independence and the Day which we're celebrating, just illustrating my talk with stories of birds, beasts and men wherever possible. You know, at this age, if you wear khaddar, use Swadeshi goods, think of the poor and needy and pray to the Almighty, in my opinion, you would have done enough for the independence of your country!—That is how I put the thing before them.

After that Syt. Nana Bhai, one of the teachers and a few students also spoke appropriate to the occasion. Then I thanked them for their kindly giving me an opportunity to be of some little service to them. After that "Vande Mataram" was sung in chorus, and the function came to an end.

MAHARASTRA HIGH SCHOOL

The above school invited and arranged tea for the journalists on January 27, 1938. On our behalf Mr. Mohan Nadkarni attended the function, and the following is his report:

I had an interesting evening last Friday when I visited the Maharastra High School, conducted by Principal Kale, B.A., LL.B., S.T.C.D., J.P. Many representatives of Bombay Papers were present there, and Mr. Natrajan lead the company of the journalists.

The Principal very kindly showed us round the various classrooms and thus gave us an opportunity to see boys in action.

I was very much impressed with the progress in study of the students, considering the fact that more than fifty per cent of them came from the backward class.

Mr. Natrajan, while addressing the journalists, stressed the point that education ought to be given free to every boy and girl by the State as is done in Australia and other foreign countries. He congratulated Mr. Kale for his self-sacrificing efforts with which he is conducting the school.

He further remarked that education is far more necessary than food, that 'we may lack food but not vision' and pleaded the journalists to broadcast the achievements of the school through various papers. He heartily supported Principal Kale's project of building a new school-house in Dadar, and hop-

(Continued on Page 50)

Children of Ghatkopar displayed their talents by showing a variety of dances and drills. These two children excelled them all—so beautifully they played their parts.

FEDERATION AND ITS FUTURE

(Continued from Page 11)

other hand, he has incorrectly rendered the term "discretion" and has not hesitated.

This book has been very hastily prepared. It is propaganda. As propaganda the effort is commendable as well as successful. The last six pages of the body of the book—which is the epilogue—make excellent reading. The index is exhaustive. The appendices give the Legislative lists and the text of the Instrument of Instructions to the Governor-General.

The book is evidence of the growing desire among the public to know about the new constitution. The Indian National Congress has time and again rejected the Federation of India as contemplated in the Government of India Act, 1935. Is this rejection merely based on sentiment? Is the rejection only a negative cry? These are the two questions answered for the Marathi public in this book. The Congress does not reject Federation as such. Besides, the rejection is only a prelude to a constructive effort to formulate a constitution for India according to the wishes of the people. For fuller elucidation of these answers one must read the book itself.

P. R. L.

ENGLISH-KANNADA DICTIONARY

Student's Modern Practical Dictionary English-Kannada, by Mr. D. K. Bharadwaj, published by Messrs. P. C. Shyabadimath, Gadag, (M. S. M. Ry). Price Rs. 2.

Mr. Bharadwaj has already to his credit the "Student's Modern Concise Dictionary" and this is the second attempt of this prolific Kanarese writer in the domain of lexicography. Mr. N. S. Subbarao Rao, the Vice-Chancellor of the Mysore University, has written a foreword to the present volume, which is dedicated to Sir M. Visveswaraya. The author has attempted with assiduity the art of giving Kanarese meanings to English words comprising their etymological, common and implied meaning. He has also given the pronunciation of such words as have arbitrary pronunciation in the English language, as well as of the number of foreign words, which have found common use in the English Language. But especially for the beginner, the use of the words of similiar meaning in the English language is so very intricate that no dictionary, which does not give examples of various uses of the different meanings, when these are peculiar to the language, will be complete and a real help to the learner. The verbs with prepositions also need to be dealt with in future editions.

The Mysore University, Mr. N. S. Subba Rao gives us to understand in the Foreword, is bringing out a dictionary on an elaborate scale. But at the same time, in the future editions Mr. Bharadvaj will do well to expand the present volume on the lines indicated above. With its moderate price the present volume must commend itself to the general student world.

B. G. L.

ODD SPOTS

A Home In A Tree

In many parts of the world there are "homes" in trees, but in Lilley Redwood Park, California, the trunk of a living tree has been turned into a two-storey house without the addition of any timbers to form the walls.

This tree is 92 1|2 feet in circumference and 250 feet high. It is many hundreds of years old; in fact, is said to have started its growth before the Christian era.

The occupier hit on the idea of turning it into a house in the days before such trees were scrupulously cared for by the government, and having dug down a few feet in the earth, began to hack his way into the interior of the tree. Having hollowed out a fair-sized room he floored it, and then began to bore upwards. The second storey complete, he cut a square hole in the side of the trunk and fitted a double window frame. The lower entrance was supplied with a front-door.

This odd home has been occupied now for many years, and is often visited by campers, hikers, and motorists. The present tenant has opened a shop on the ground floor. No harm appears to have been done to the tree. It has lived for many years with this home cut out of its vitals, but the ruthless hacking about of the magnificent redwood pines of America has since been prohibited.

A barking dog may not bite but he certainly can get under one's skin.

"C. R.'s" STORIES

Upanishattina Kathegalu, (Kanarese) originally written in Tamil by Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar and translated by Mr. K. Sampatgirirao, and published by Satyashodhan, Publishing House, Bangalore City. Price Annas six.

That the background of a Prime Minister of a Province could be research into the Upanishadic truths of yore is surprising, yet that is what the Premier of Madras has revealed through the small pamphlet translated by Mr. K. Sampatgirirao into Kanarese. The stories have been rewritten for the grasp of school-going children and made easy of comprehension, while emphasising the principles expounded in the Upanishads. A brilliant example is the exposition of the philosophy and economics and value of food in one of the stories, as well as the one about the simile of salt melted in water, when explaining the all-pervadingness of God, though his form cannot be visualised. The translator has done full justice to the simplicity of style of the original author.

B. G. L.

BOMBAY GAURAKSHAK MANDALI'S GOLDEN JUBILEE

The Bombay Gaurakshak Mandali celebrated its Golden Jubilee recently and it was in fitness of things that Lord Linlithgow, who takes so much interest in stud breeding, should pay an official visit to Kandivli where the Mandali owns a huge farm. The Mandali was first established on 2nd July 1887 by the late Seth Damoder Master for scientific breeding of the milch cattle. A large piece of land measuring about 1,100 acres was purchased at Kandivle, on which the cattle farm and grounds are now located. The Mandali's work has considerably expanded since then. In 1925 Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay, presided on the occasion of opening a shed for 40 first class cows and bulls The Government also made a gift of about 650 acres of land near Boisar for the supply of fodder, besides a subsidy of Rs. 2,400 a year.

There are two sections maintained at Kandivli. One is for the protection of cows and the other breeding section. In the breeding section there were 296 animals in 1938. The milk production has also increased considerably. It was 32,760 lbs. in 1925 In 1938 it rose to 178,706 lbs. The total income of the Mandali from 1887 to 1937 was Rs. 23,72,337 and expenditure Rs. 19,62,421.

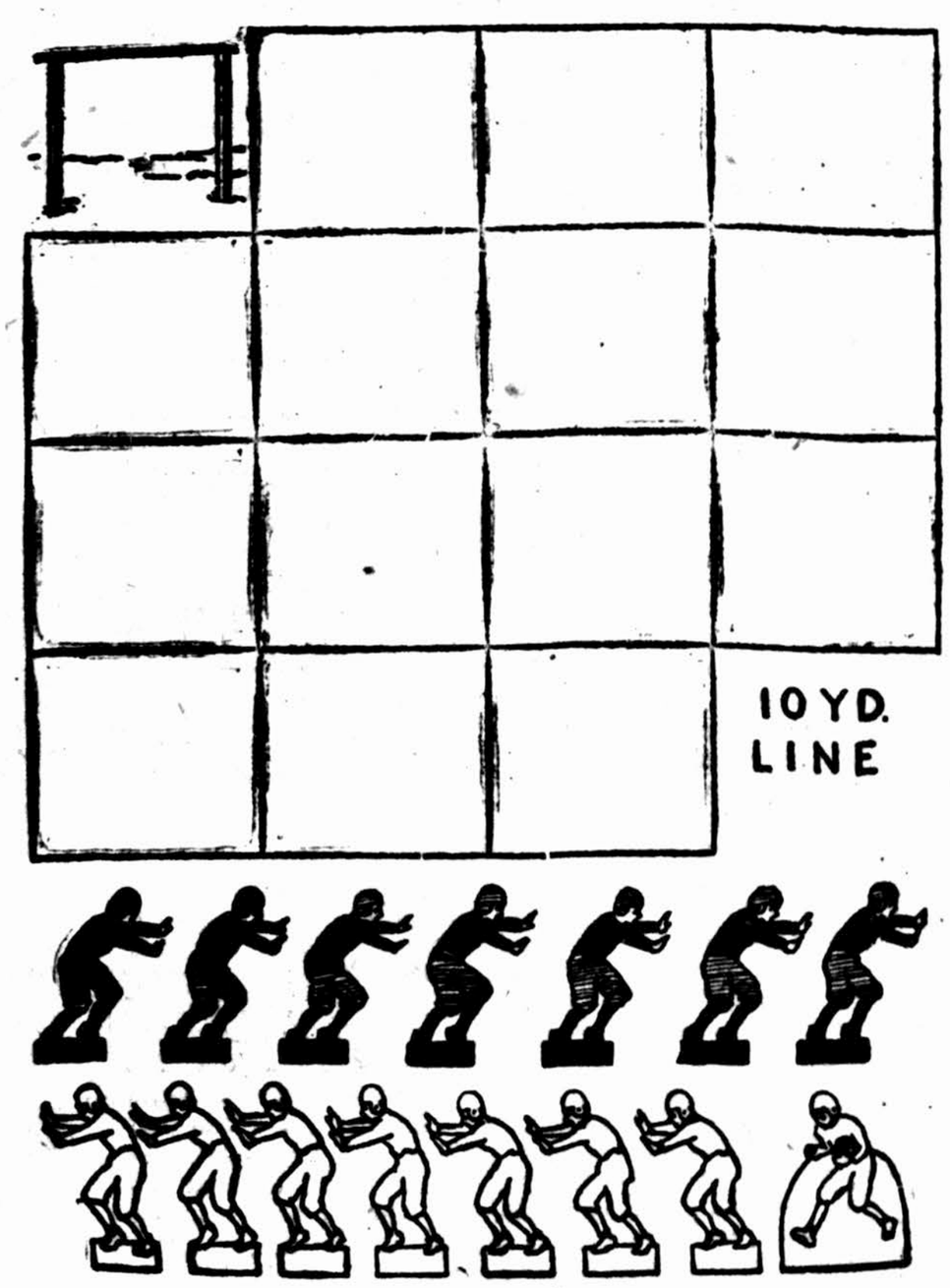
The Mandali's activities are not confined to its own breed and farm. It is also carrying out a mission of educating the farmers by cattle shows, agricultural shows, tending to dry cows, giving free veterinary service in its dispensary and also giving facilities to the students from agricultural colleges and schools for animal husbandry an dairying. The milk is supplied to Jerbai Wadia Hospital, Bhatia General Hospital, Rukshmani Maternity Home and Physical Training Institute at Kandivli.

Can You Make a Touchdown?

CUT out the 15 players after mounting them on stiff paper. Place the black players on the first seven squares and the white players on the last seven squares, putting the player with the ball on the 10 yard line, and leaving the goal posts unoccupied.

Moving one player one space at a time in a vertical or horizontal direction, see if you can make a touchdown by getting the ball carrier over to the goal posts, and having every black player "taken out" by being opposed by a white player on the next square, thus leaving the field clear for the runner, so to speak. Needless to say, no two players can at any time occupy the same square and jumpings are not allowed.

In other words, you are required to move the players, so that the goal posts will be occupied by the player with the football, the first square (next to the goal posts) being empty, and the remaining squares alternately occupied by a black and a white player with a white player on the 10 yard line. The puzzlist is bound to get the players in to these positions, if he keeps at it long enough, but the idea is to see in how few moves it can be done. Get a group together and see who can make a touchdown in the least number of moves. 60 moves is considered a correct solution but it can be done in less.



(For Solution See Page 55)

France Faces 1939

By D. R. GILLIE IN "THE SPECTATOR"

Whether it be due to M. Daladier, to M. Paul Reynaud, to Signor Mussolini or simply to the innate vitality of the French, France enters the New Year in a condition which is a great deal more encouraging to her friends than could have been expected three months ago.

The political situation is, indeed, still extremely confused; the most important decisions are probably still to be taken. The Italian demands, however, have had an admirable tonic effect on the nation, even though they have as yet brought only partial clarification of ideas. M Daladier is now being cheered in Corsica and Tunisia as the personification of resistance to arrogance and insult: three months ago it was for having brought back peace at the enemy's price. The Prime Minister himself is certainly the first man to appreciate the difference. The response to the Italian challenge appears even to have diminished for the time being the appeal of anti-Semitism, a poison the steady of which is arousing growing disquiet amongst all intelligent Frenchmen.

The external stimulus, provided so obligingly by Signor Mussolini, has been applied at the very moment when the first largely-conceived attempt to restore France's finances had been undertaken. For the first time for three years the forward rate on the franc has discounted an improvement, not a deterioration. of the currency.

* * * *

This has given a new reality to the budget debates, even though these were carried through at a speed which surpassed all previous records. The defeat of the general strike may perhaps have left a legacy of class bitterness for the future, but in the immediate present its effect has been to restore much healthier standards of the permissible and the possible.

Many trade union leaders will find in this a very real compensation for the severe defeat they have suffered. The idea of the State and of law which were in danger of becoming very misty have been given sharp—and for most citizens comforting—outlines again.

These achievements are all the more remarkable because of the profound and bitter differences of opinion which divide the members of the Government. A French journalist observed recently that the prospects of M. Daladier's Government enduring were quite good, if the Cabinet did not meet too often. It is notorious that because of his views on foreign policy M. Paul Reynaud has as much to fear from intrigue on the Right as from the open opposition of the Left.

During the budget debate that eminent bourgeois politician, M. Pietri, seemed to have mounted the tribune expressly in order to provide the Left with ammunition to use against the man who was trying to make the French Capitalist system work again

* * * *

The Communist surprise attack on the budget just before Christmas was warded off by the narrow majority of seven because nearly a score of Right wing deputies had seen fit to abstain, thereby bringing down the State "rentes" on the Stock Exchange several points. This the nationalist "four" considered perfectly justified, although a few days later it delivered a long sermon to the radicals who had behaved likewise on the same occasion.

The difference in outlook on foreign policy, which can still roughly be summed up as pro-Munich and anti-Munich, is much the most real issue in French political life at present, but is not to be understood in terms of rational argument. The pro-Munich view embodies the feelings of all those prudent, husbanding French men and women whose deepest instincts were outraged by the carelessness of the morrow which marked the political atmosphere during the hey-day of the "Front Populaire".

For these people the critics of Munich and of M. Bonnet's policy are all lumped together, whatever their attitude was to the "Front Populaire", as spendthrifts of life and treasure, whose policy would lead to the break-up of the well-established French world. Theirs is the spirit of La Fontaine's "Fourmi". This emphatic reversion of a large section of the French nation to a mood which is always an element in the national make-up is the key to the position, otherwise very difficult to understand, taken up by many politicians and newspapers.

* * * *

How often has the "Temps" rebuked M. Blum in the past for advocating disarmament? On Boxing Day M. Blum risked splitting his party by declaring that France was in danger, that she must re arm and cling to all her allies, because there was only hope of a satisfactory outcome to negotiations with the totalitarian States if they had reason to fear the consequences of a quarrel.

The "Temps" severely rebuked M. Blum as a fire-brand whose policy would plunge all Europe in war, and evidently preferred the attitude of M. Blum's antagonist M. Paul Faure, whose doctrine was a modified form of the French Socialist Party's traditional pacifism.

The hope of the Munich-minded that it would be possible to negotiate a new and this time more enduring Laval-Mussolini agreement, once a French Ambassador had been appointed to Rome, nas only been given up—if it has been altogether given up—very grudgingly. M. Bonnet is evidently clinging to the last vestiges of it.

His Ministry gives the impression of turning over each provocative piece of news from Rome before the public gets hold of it, in the hope of finding some aspect of it which will present an opening for negotiation on decent terms. There seems even to have been an attempt to minimise if not suppress the reports of the first anti-French demonstration in the moribund Italian Chamber.

* * * *

The news of the Italian repudiation of the 1935 agreement, like the information that Italian troops had been on the soil of French Somaliland since January, 1938, were both made public by the Opposition newspaper "L'Ordre," which forced the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to confirm them. In the latter case it would seem that it was M. Mandel, the Minister of Colonies, who gave "L'Ordre" the facts which pointed to the possibility of a threat to Djibuti, in order to strengthen his insistence that reinforcements should be sent there.

At all events, he was sharply attacked for having done so by one of the newspapers supporting M. Bonnet. It was evident when M. Bonnet had to face a Socialist questioner in the Chamber the other day on the subject of the Italian repudiation of the 1935 agreement that his persistence in refusing to destroy bridges about which the Italians were showing themselves so indifferent was gravely weakening his position.

It is not least with regard to Spain that the effect of Italian provocations have been evident. People who have hitherto affected indifference as to the political consequences for France of General Franco's victory, on the ground that he would take the first opportunity to free himself from the predominating influence of his Italian and German allies, are evidently now watching the fighting in Catalonia with much keener interest.

The attitude of many French Catholics is becoming modified, for, as religious tolerance is gradually restored in Government Spain, the relations between the Fascist Government and the Vatican are steadily becoming worse. Catholic democrats therefore feel increasingly at liberty to give their sympathy to the Spanish Republic —an attitude with which the French hierarchy shows no inclination to interfere

Colour Bar Among Roman Catholics

BY A BLACK CATHOLIC

In concluding my last article under the above caption, I pointed out how even innocent children were not spared from the odious distinction of the colour badge, when fulfilling the most momentous religious duty, the incomparable grace and privilege of the First Communion. The excuse trotted out is that this procedure is followed in the Italian colonies of Africa. This if true only conveys the wilful ignorance of the caretakers of our souls, who ought to know that the Indian Catholic, apart from his pigmental difference is in no way inferior to the European.

It may be that the queer excuse is flung out either to add to the calculated insult, or is a clumsy attempt to salve an uneasy conscience. This is one instance of the many that go to enliven Catholic religious life in Bombay. As for personal treatment and attention there is that gruff off-standish manner of the white man, especially reserved for the unfortunate black, which becomes more unbearable coming as it does from priest or nun, the chosen and elect of the Church.

Turning to the behaviour of the Nuns, the Parel, Byculla and the Wodehouse Convents afford matter for exposure or thought. They have earned the dislike of everybody who has anything to do with them and are generally regarded with distrust.

Selling One's Body

I may be excused for the free use of the word "black" in relation to the Indian Catholic of Bombay. I have given much thought to it, and find that the circumstances prevailing and that have prevailed hitherto demand that the real conditions existing fully justify the use of the word as a protest. The detestable hypocrisy which is rampant everywhere in Church and Convent must be exposed to the world. The black Catholic has not only sold his body but also his soul to the white man.

The black Catholic has to put up with a lot in Bombay to get heavenwards. He has himself to blame for it. Most of the school buildings, Churches, etc., were erected from funds provided in various ways by his ancestors. Some of the vast and rich possessions of the several Churches have disappeared most mysteriously. The descendants of these old benefactors are deprived of the valuable benefits that might have been theirs if the properties were properly maintained. As a matter of fact these unfortunates are treated with studied contempt. The funds accruing from the revenues of the Churches go to serve other purposes than the help and relief of the rightful descendants who now have come down in life.

Take for instance the Convent school at Wodehouse Road. This building was raised by the sale of the old Barretto's School at Cavel. It belonged to the Bhuleshwar Cathedral. No one will believe that entrance into this school is barricaded with difficulties for the blacks. Admission is charily granted to a select percentage of coloured children. The cold treatment the children receive is not a happy reflection on the parents as well, who consider it a great honour for their children to rub shoulders with whites. If they only knew the realities!

Mere Snobbery

The depressing cold treatment meted out to the poor kids must be disheartening. Snobbery exclaims away this silly attempt at high jumps. That iron rule comprising the superiority complex based on colour, with the requisite hectoring tone and manner reserved for the blacks is demoralising the lives of the unfortunate little victims. I will not gainsay the possibility of the existence of a special code of canon law to support this demoralising manner of treating black people by white priests and nuns sent out in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ.

It is the Indian Catholic who is in fault. His slavish mentality towards the white priest is not only pitiful but has become incorrigible. He has a queer notion that Heaven is reserved for the whites only, and the blacks can only get entrance through white intermediaries. This becomes plain from the fact that there is no black saint in the Catholic Calendar, nor any black angels in Heaven.

Both the white and the black forget that the Catholic community of Bombay represented the cream of Indian Society before conversion. There is yet sufficient intellectual efficiency and funds necessary for cutting adrift from the intolerable tutelage accompanied by arrogance, as, if we were rescued savages from the Italian or Spanish Colonies. Let us demand the crumbs of our heritage still remaining to us. Why should our money go to support the white children's education in Convents and let our own children suffer galling and contemptuous treatment.

Indian Priests

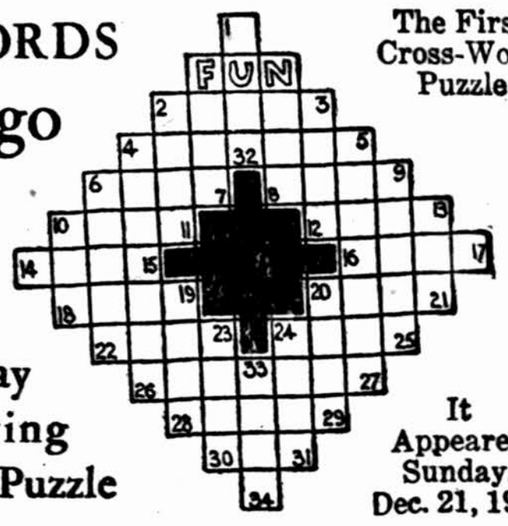
Then there is the very important question of the Indian clergy being relegated to the position of hewers of wood and drawers of water, while the white missionary is ensconced in the luxuries of a city life preparing new twists for the blacks.

There are I gather from reliable sources many Indian priests with high attainments and with brilliant records of service, who are ignored, or just awarded a bauble to toy with crimson bands and ribbons. These men have even earned the declared appreciation of the Government.

To come now to the main question of bigotry of the Indian Catholic. There is absolutely no doubt that it exists in every class of Indian Catholic Society. The reason for it is simple. The Padres are responsible for its careful culture. It is made a kind of garden growth, to bring out blossoms of terror. Death and hell is painted by them in such lurid and terrifying colours on every occasion, that the poor Catholic forgets Jesus Christ and his ineffable love for us all.

Methods are organised to drill him into unceasing mummery of prayers to Saints, and to complete submission to every priest The word that is preached to us from the pulpit obtains no other result but a crop of arrant hypocrites. Possibly this is an achievement aimed at to strengthen the hold of the clergy on the hapless black Catholics.

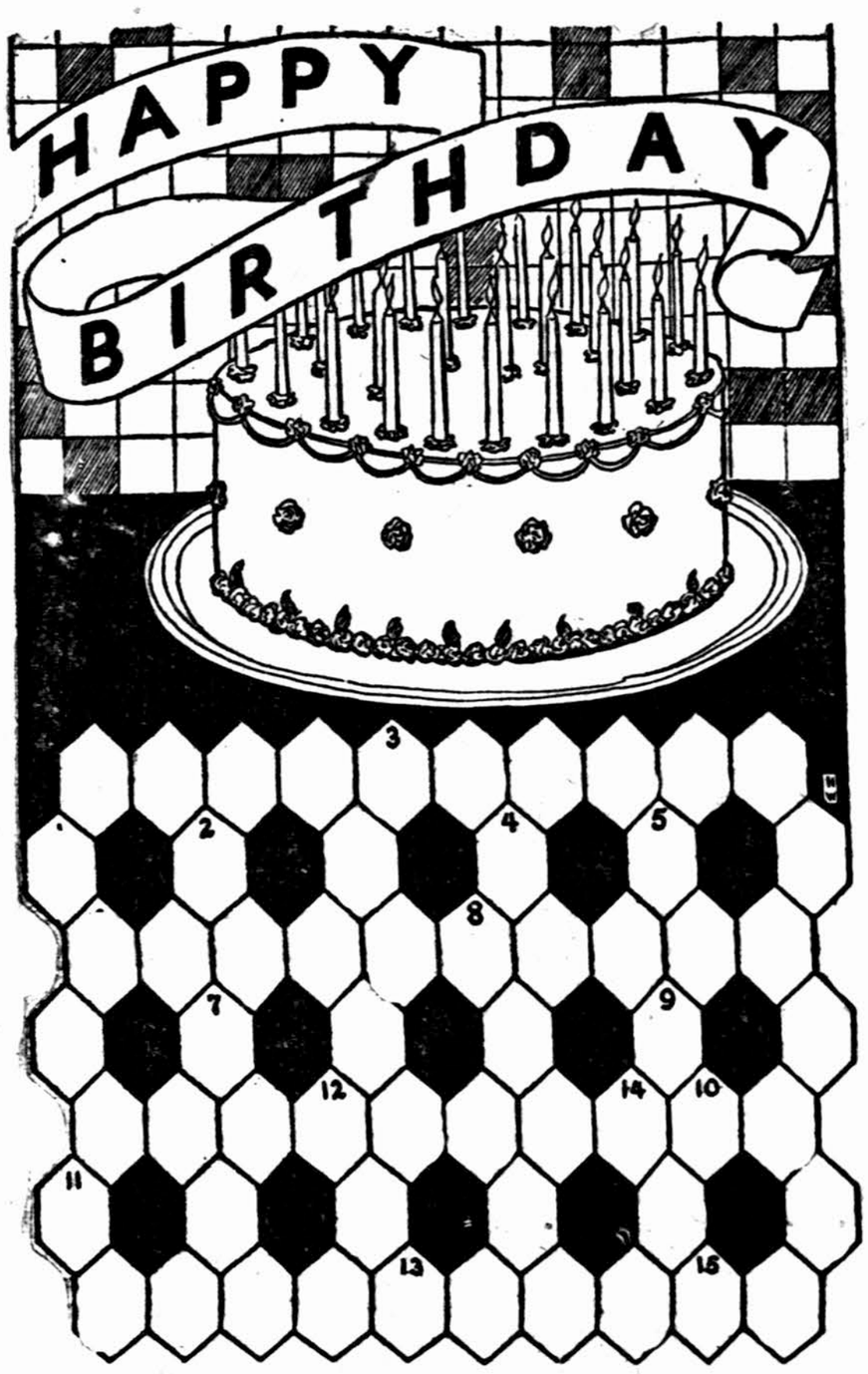
CROSS-WORDS 25 Years Ago and Today



The First Cross-Word Puzzle

It Appeared Sunday, Dec. 21, 1913

Join the Birthday Party by Solving This Bee-Cell Puzzle



By Henry J. Wolfensberger

ON the 21st of this month, we celebrate the 25th anniversary of the most popular puzzle ever invented, the cross-word puzzle. It is more than a passing interest that causes us to observe the birthday on this page, for it was the editor of the Puzzles and Pastimes page, who created the original cross-word puzzle way back in 1913.

The story of the cross-word puzzle's first quarter of a century is one of continued successes and triumphs. It has crashed the pages of papers that never carried a puzzle before. From the humorous magazines with their cross-words of puns and slang to the religious weeklies with cross-words based on bible characters, no publication has been without its numbered squares. Not only has the cross-word appeared in all living languages, but even dead languages such as Latin have been resurrected to produce a cross-word puzzle book for college students.

In the upper right-hand of the drawing is shown the original cross-word puzzle as constructed by Arthur Wynne and published in the Sunday supplement of the old New York World on December 21, 1913. Below it is a modern variation of the cross-word puzzle, the bee-cell puzzle. In this form, only six-letter words are used, and each word reads clockwise around the black cell, part of each word interlocking with the other words.

Here are the definitions:

1. A calculating instrument used by the Chinese, consisting of beads strung on wires.
2. The place, where two converging lines or edges meet.
3. To hearken.
4. A small dish in which a cup is set at table.
5. A large American vulture.
6. Rapid and unforseen.
7. A machine used for excavations in river bottoms or swamps.
8. A lengthy speech marked by intemperate language.
9. To clothe with elegant garments.
10. A dull red color.
11. To regain possession of by payment of an obligation.
12. Part of a man's beard trimmed in a tuff on the chin like a he-goat.
13. Unrefined.
14. A person who operates a typewriting machine.
15. A hymn book.

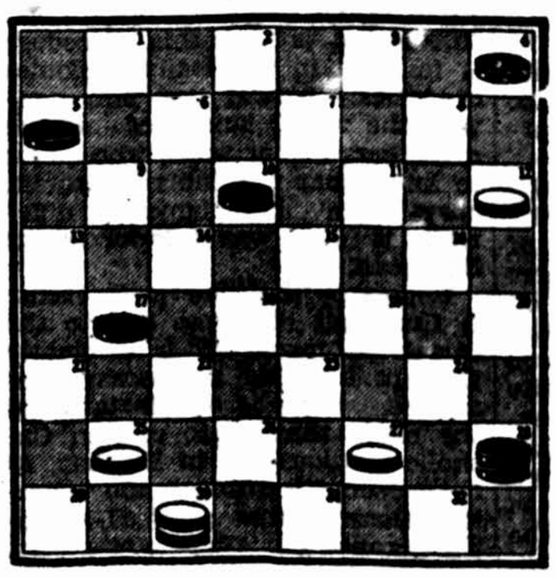
Ā Santa Claus Posei

HOW the faces of the youngsters blanched, when Santa Claus dipped into his bag and produced a bundle of sticks. The merry twinkle in the old saint's eyes reassured the kiddies, however, and they knew that Santa had some new sort of trick to show them.

"Here's a stunt that one of the eskimos showed me at the North Pole barber shop, the other night," explained Santa Claus. "Can you place these sticks in such a position that each stick touches the other five. The first of you to solve this puzzle can take his pick of the presents in my bag."

After you get through with your Christmas dinner and the tooth-picks are passed around, help yourself to six of them and see if you can work out Santa Claus's poser.

"Give-Away" Checker Problem



Copyright 1938, Millard Hopper

THIS is not exactly a Christmas gift problem. Millard Hopper, the checker king, who invented it, calls it the Indian Giver problem because there is a string tied to every gift.

White is moving up and black down. White is to move and win in three moves. Can you show how it is done?

Black won last week's checker problem by first sliding his checker from square 7 to 10. White, already four men ahead, assumes he has a certain win but is astonished, after he jumps 15 to 6, to find that black's star move, 16 to 11, completely ties up his six men and wins the game.

Hidden Rhymes

THE missing words in the following couplets rhyme. The two missing words in each couplet have the same pronunciation but are spelled differently.

*A **** is the trunk or stem of a tree.*
*While soup in a **** we generally see.*
*A thing that has a **** or tear*
*Cannot be called ***** anywhere.*
*A **** is used to propel boats.*
*But a **** is the result of counting votes.*
*The ham yearns the leading **** to play*
*While he dines on ham on **** each day.*
*The **** is the part of man nearest the ground.*
*But the **** is the part of him heavenward bound.*

Buried Poets

THE names of eight British poets are buried in these lines, so that their letters in proper order form parts of different words:

The sun is darting rays of gold
Upon the moor, enchanting spot,
Whose purple heights by Ronald loved,
Up open to his shepherd cot.

And sundry denizens of air
Are flying, aye each to his nest;
And eager make at such an hour
All haste to reach the mansions blest.

Can you dig up these poets? You will find they are: Gray, Moore, Byron, Pope, Dryden, Gay, Keats and Hemans.

(For Solutions See Page 55.)

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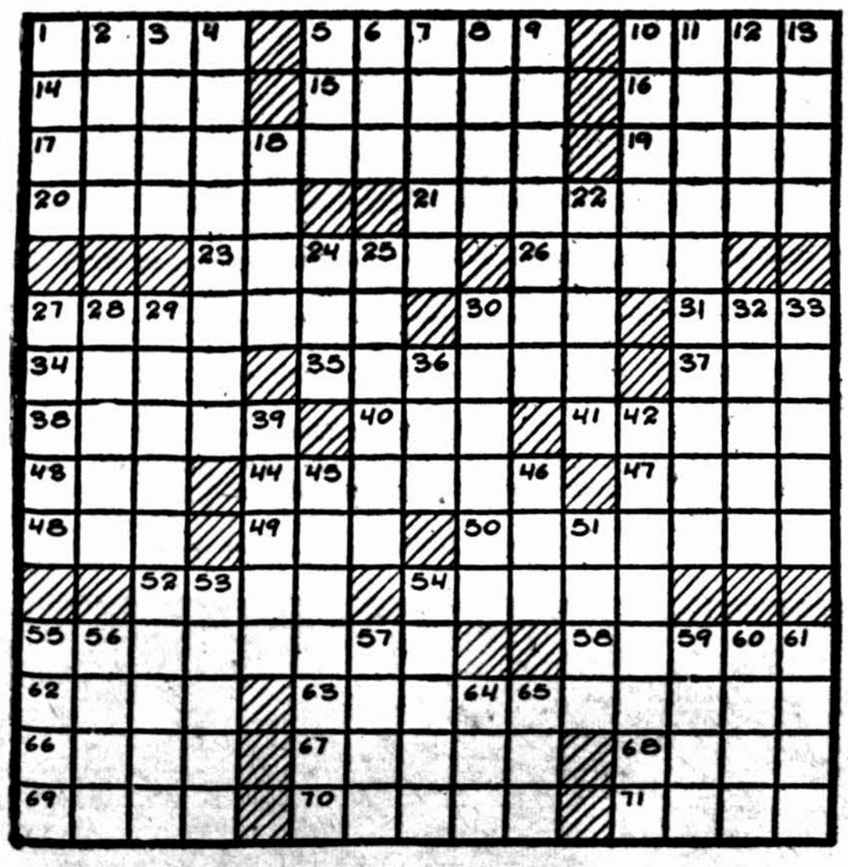
Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

1—Musical instrument
6—Who was the muse of amatory poetry?
10—Blemish
14—What is the first part of the name of the Bavarian town made famous by its presentation of the Passion Play?
15—Heroism



16—What was the scene of Napoleon's first exile?
17—Worship
19—Two of a kind
20—Chosen company
21—What Greek maiden lost a race by stopping to pick up golden apples?
23—Makes more comfortable
26—Tip
27—Freed from faults
30—Encountered
31—Perform
34—Go by
35—Regard with wonder
37—Marble
38—Assault
40—Masculine name
41—Elevate
43—Female deer
44—Highway
47—Fixed course
48—Sea eagle
49—Footlike part
50—Drilled
52—Thine (Fr.)
54—Perforated balls
55—Animal
58—What country owns Eritrea?
62—Verbal
63—Those with administrative work
66—Amorous glance
67—What was the first name of the novelist who wrote "She"?
68—Accomplished
69—Greatest number
70—What great Dutch artist painted "Grace Before Meat": Jan ——?
71—Wide-mouthed pitcher

VERTICAL

1—Raised with exertion
2—Whom did Cain slay?
3—Italian painter
4—Ostentation
5—Feminine name
6—Rodent
7—Assumed name
8—Sound a horn
9—More decorative
10—Leaf of the calyx
11—Estate cultivated by laborers
12—Death notice
13—What was the ancient capital of Irish monarchs?
18—Peruse
22—Metric measure of capacity
24—Body of water
25—Whirlpools
27—Species of lyric poem
28—Estate
29—Necessary things
30—Detailed
32—Division of society
33—What is the largest river in Scotland?
36—Chess piece
39—Bound with a narrow woven band
42—What is the first name of the Frenchman who signed the Briand-Kellogg pact?
45—Glosses
46—Period
51—Mine entrance
53—Entrance
54—Embroidery
55—Space
56—Therefore
57—Passage out
59—Declare openly
60—Unaccented
61—River in France and Belgium
64—Letter of the alphabet
65—Vase with a pedestal

Missing Figures

CAN you replace the missing figures in the following mutilated long-division sum?

Here is the sum:

```
      215) *7*9* (1**
           ***
          -----
           *5*9
           *5*5
          -----
            *4*
            ***
          -----
          -----
```

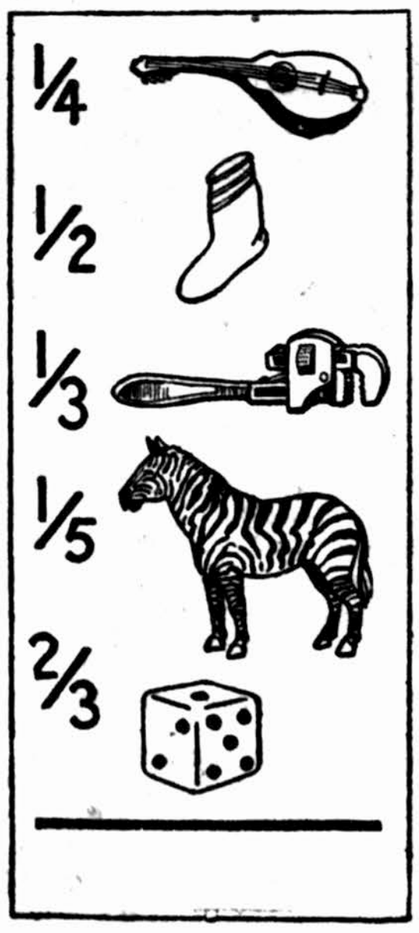
The clue lies in the fact that no figure but 3, when multiplied into 215, produces 4 in the ten's place.

And here is the answer:

```
      215) 37195 (173
           215
          -----
           1569
           1505
          -----
            645
            645
          -----
          -----
```

A Pictorial Arithmetic Puzzle

THIS problem in pictorial addition is not difficult, even though it involves fractions. Guess the name of each of the five objects in the drawing. Then, take as many letters from each name as is indicated by the fraction beside each picture. The letters thus chosen, when united together will give the name of a river in Canada.



How Old Was the Tree?

PROFESSOR DUMBOY is quite impossible. Imagine having a holiday in the country with a pretty girl like Madeline for a companion and then spending his time studying trees. Madeline was patient enough with the handsome biologist until the incident of the tree stump. Then she gave up.

They had wandered to the edge of the cornfield, where the old hickory formerly stood. Madeline, poking about the decaying trunk, broke off a chip that contained two heart-encircled initials with the date, 1908.

"Look," she exclaimed, "This was carved by my daddy, when he and mother were keeping company."

This romantic observation was lost on the professor, who was counting the rings in the tree stump: "I am trying to determine how old this tree was, when it was cut down."

Tears of exasperation filled Madeline's eyes. "I can tell you that easy enough. The age was exactly one-twenty-fourth of the year that my great grandfather planted it. And," she added, throwing the chip at the preoccupied professor, "since you are so interested in working out problems, you might try to figure out how old the tree was when those initials were carved in it. I'm going home to read a book. I hate to interrupt your studies."

Can you show the professor how to solve the problem?

Word Spinning

BE careful that you do not get roped by this pretty cow girl. The puzzle she proposes sounds easy enough. All you are required to do is to fill the white squares with letters so that the letters in each horizontal row will spell a common English word. That certainly seems no great mental exertion, but here is the kink in the lariat. Each vertical row of white squares must contain but one kind of letter.

The letter you choose for a vertical row may be the letter in the shaded square of that row, as long as the words formed in the horizontal rows are different: for, if you use the shaded-square letter in each of the five vertical rows you will merely form the word "SPINE" in the horizontal rows.

In a Circle

Nature works in circles,
Everyone agrees.
Trees grow out of doors,
And doors are made from trees.

(For Solutions See page 55.)

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CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 45)

ed that the Hon. Minister of Education would lend every possible help in his hands to achieve it.

ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE BOMBAY

It is a great joy to record that a Balkan-ji-Bari Centre has after all been established at Baroda. The President of the Branch is Syt. Chimanlal Purshottamdas Shah, the Vice-President is Syt. Krishnalal Chhaganlal Jhaveri and the Secretary is Bro. Manuprasad Shankerlal Trivedi.

I congratulate the above gentlemen for taking up this children's work in their hands, and hope that with the enthusiasm that they have and with the help of other elderly sisters and brothers, this Centre will soon be one of the best in India. Regular meetings of boys and girls will now be held there every Sunday, and Baroda children should never miss them.

There is a village called Dansarki in Sind. Children of that village invited the Children of their neighbouring villages Ubavaro and Mirpur Mathels. A Conference of about 100 children was held under the presidentship of Syt. Khiya Ram. Very interesting programme was arranged. The whole expense was borne by the Daharki Panchyat.

This, indeed, is a very good idea. I wish all the Balkan-ji-Baris throughout India took to it seriously. Let there be inter-village Children's Gatherings: Thus will our brotherhood stand on firm basis, thus will our friendship bear beautiful fruits!

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I have pleasure to send greetings to the following sisters and brothers whose birthdays come during this week on 5th to 11th February 1939:—

1. Sis. Snehlatta Patil
2. Bro. Dilipumar Buch
3. Bro. Mohammad Faraque
4. Sis. Pamela Jessop.
5. Bro. Arunshankar Vaidya
6. Bro. Homi Marolia
7. Sis. Susheela Madiman
8. Bro. Ravendra Gupte
9. Bro. Fakhuddin Zaveri
10. Bro. Mahesh Savant
11. Sis. Vimala Shah
12. Bro. Narayan Pandya

PRIZE WINNERS

In the last prize competition of finding out the names of animals who were Rabbit's friends, prize books have been sent to the following:—

1. Sis. Saroja Doodhbhate (Matunga).
2. Sis. Leela Paniker (Bandra).
3. Sis. Zarina Ahmad (Lucknow).
4. Sis. Lucy Roberts (Karachi).
5. Bro. Kumardev Baglodi (Mangalore).
6. Bro. V. G. Parkar (Dapoli).
7. Bro. G. V. Krishnayya (Madras).
8. Bro. Kirpa Shankar (Rewari).

All are requested to acknowledge receipt of their prizes immediately.

Another easy prize competition will be given in the next week's issue. Let all be on the look-out for it!

A PUZZLE PROBLEM

Give your chum a pencil and paper and ask him to find the answer to this puzzle.

A man built a shed sixty-four feet by twelve, and divided two-thirds of the entire length into fifteen stalls for his horses. A friend, who saw the shed, remarked about the small space provided for each horse. How many feet had each horse?

Answer: Four, of course.

IMAGINARY

Teacher: "The earth's axis is an imaginary line. Of course you could not hang clothes on it."

Betty: "Yes, you could! Imaginary clothes."

HOW WARS BEGIN

A small boy asked his big brother how wars begin.

"Well", said his brother, "suppose that England quarrelled with France——"

"But", interrupted their sister, "England mustn't quarrel with France."

"I know all about that", replied the big brother, "I am only giving the boy an instance."

"But you are misleading the child", said the sister aggressively.

"No, I am not!"
"Yes, you are."
"No, I am not!"
"Yes, you are."

"All right, you two!" chimed in the youngster. "I think I know now how wars begin."

SOME LETTERS REPLIED

Dear Dada—My mummy has learnt driving recently. To-day she ran the motor car into a building. But I can assure you, there was nothing to worry, Guess, why?

Yours, Eliza.

Because she only ran it inside the garage: What do you say?

* * * *

Dear Dada—I have a funny idea—but first, can you tell me the number of your house?

Yours, Anvar.

Why, you will find it fixed to its gate!

* * * *

Dear Dada—Please do publish the accompanying story positively. I have made it myself. Will you not?

Yours, Perin.

But how could you be two-hundred-and-fifty years old!

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
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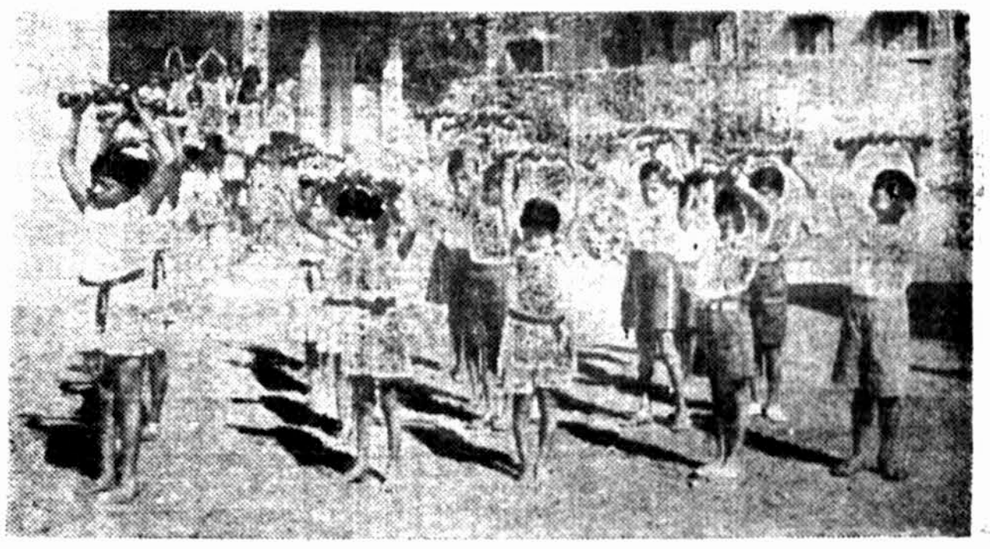

Boys and girls were, indeed, active and their pieces of drill were worth admiration.

Bombay Children and Workers—the Guests: They went to start Balkan-ji-Bari Centre at Ghatkopar.

Ghatkopar Children and Workers—the Hosts. They liked the Balkan-ji-Bari idea, and have started a centre.

MODERN URDU LITERATURE

rate poet like Dr. Sir Mohammad Iqbal, who won not only an all-India reputation but a world-wide fame. Urdu literature suffered an irreparable loss, very recently, by his passing away, and this loss has been deeply mourned throughout India.

Some Famous Names

Another famous poet connected with the Lahore school, who is popular all over India, is 'Hafiz' Jalandhari, who paid a visit to England a few months ago and made a great impression in the literary circles here, when he recited his fine Urdu poems.

Before the coming into existence of any rival schools of Urdu, Delhi was its real centre. The first rival school of literature arose at Lucknow. The kings of Oudh were patrons of Urdu poetry, and were fond of writing it themselves. This attracted many poets from Delhi to Lucknow, and a number of local writers also rose to fame in due course. About the middle of the nineteenth century, "Atish" and "Nasikh" were the best writers of "ghazal" in Lucknow, and "Anis" and "Dabir" the best writers of "marsias," or elegies connected with the martyrdom of Imam Husain. These elegies are not only full of pathos, but beautifully describe the heroic battle which was fought, against great odds, by Imam Husain and his companions, on a question of religious and moral principle. The names of "Anis" and "Dabir," as masters of Urdu verse, will live as long as the Urdu language lasts.

Among the later writers of "ghazal" in Lucknow, Amir and Jalal may be particularly mentioned. They have both passed away. Among the living writers of the Lucknow school, the best known names are Safi, Zarif and Aziz. Zarif is a master of humorous satire, and his satires on elections and votes are amusing as well as instructive.

Ratannath 'Sarshar" and Maulvi Abdul Halim "Sharar" as the two great writers of fiction belonging to the Lucknow school. The former succeeded in depicting scenes of everyday life, in a manner resembling that of Dickens, and showed a mastery of the spoken tongue of the common people, such as no one else has ever displayed in India. Sharar, on the other hand, aimed at producing historical novels and took Sir Walter Scott as his model. One of his novels, "Aziz-o-Vergina," describes episodes of the Crusades. Another, "Mansur aur Mohana," relates a story of the struggles between India's Moslem invaders and the residents of the country. As long as these two writers were alive there was a great controversy between their respective admirers as to who was the better of the two, but the dispute is no longer so acute now that they have left this world, and the truth is that their spheres and methods of work were so different from one another, that it was idle to institute comparisons between them. The safest position to take, with regard to them, is that both of them excelled in their respective spheres and gave of their best to Urdu literature.

Behar And Bengal

Azimabad, the capital of Behar, now better known as Patna, may also be mentioned as another school of Urdu literature. It has been influenced by Lucknow more than by Delhi and has produced quite a number of fine writers among whom S. Ali Mohamad, "Shad", and Fazl-i-Haq, "Azad", may be specially mentioned.

The influence of Lucknow spread further eastwards to Bengal, when Wajid Ali Shah, the last king of Oudh, was deposed and sent to Calcutta. Some of the poets depending on him migrated with

(Continued from Page 3.)

him and formed the nucleus of a group of literary men in Calcutta. "Mushairas", or poetical contests, were often held there, under the auspices of this group. When Ghalib visited Calcutta, he attended these "Mushairas", and, at a later period, Dagh, the famous Delhi poet, also took part in the literary gatherings of the metropolis. I do not know if any remnants of that group are still there, but their influence still survives, and, in spite of the fact that Bengali is the prevalent language in Bengal, there are people in that presidency who devote considerable attention to Urdu literature. Among the living poets of Calcutta, Raza Ali, "Wahshat", has made valuable contributions to Urdu "ghazals", and a collection of them has been published and appreciated. Among the prose writers hailing from Calcutta may be mentioned the name of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who, as an effective writer and speaker of Urdu prose, has few equals to-day. For some years past he has given his time more to politics than to literature, and is one of the leading lights of the Congress Party in India, but he finds time even now for his favourite literary pursuits.

Hyderabad's Contribution

Any reference to the schools of Urdu literature will be incomplete without a reference to Hyderabad (Deccan), which is now, in some ways, the most important seat of Urdu learning. The connection of the Deccan with Urdu is very old. The ancient Deccan poet, Wali, holds with regard to Urdu poetry a position similar to that of Chaucer in English. The munificence of the court of Hyderabad has often attracted to itself able literary men from the north. Zauq was invited to the Deccan, but his love of old Delhi proved too strong for him to accept the invitation. His pupil, Dagh, went there and became the court poet of the late Nizam of Hyderabad. He rose to great eminence in that State and made it his home. His contemporary, of the Lucknow school, "Amir Minai", was also invited to Hyderabad and would have flourished there, but unfortunately he died soon after his arrival in the State.

"Jalil", a pupil of "Amir", is now in Hyderabad and his work commands respect. Another famous literary man in Hyderabad is Maharaja Sir Kishan Pershad, who writes good prose and poetry in Urdu. Ratannath "Sharar" and Abdul Halim "Sarshar" also went to Hyderabad at one time and were given stipends to carry on their literary activities. They spent many years of their lives in the literary atmosphere of Hyderabad, and so did Shibli. The residence of such brilliant literary men in the capital of the State has given a great stimulus to Urdu literature.

A further impetus has been furnished by the establishment of the Osmania University, which conducts its teachings in all branches of learning, including science, philosophy, law and economics, through the medium of Urdu. Hundreds of books have been translated into Urdu by the Translation Bureau, which is generously supported by the State. In order to facilitate the teaching work of the University. It is worth mentioning that the rulers of Hyderabad have not only been patrons of literature but fond of writing it as well.

His Exalted Highness the present Nizam is a scholar of Persian and can write many good verses in Persian as well as Urdu. Here are one or two instances:

One of the lines relates to a theme which is very common in oriental poetry—of the longing of the captive bird for freedom. It runs:

"What is the pleasure to the nightingale of being freed from the snare when flight is no longer possible owing to its wings being broken in the struggle to get free"?

The other example I quote is an apt criticism of the fantastic similes indulged in by old-fashioned poets:

"Look at the poets who talk in the air—when they call the dark tresses of the beloved a dark calamity. The name they give to beautiful eye-brows is the bow of death, and pretty eyelashes they describe as arrows of fatality!"

New Trends

Having got some idea of the different centres at which work for modern Urdu is being done, it may be of interest to trace some of the new trends which Urdu literature is developing.

Taking poetry first, the earliest hint of the necessity of a change was given by Ghalib when he said: "The narrow corridor of "ghazal" has not enough expanse for me. A wider sphere is needed for the expression of my thought." Hali, who was a pupil of Ghalib in poetry, was influenced by this desire for expansion shown by his master. He was the first to translate into practice the idea of a wider field for Urdu poetry. His well-known poem addressed to the "Watan", or Motherland, and the poem on the "Woes of the Widow," are examples of the fine use he made of his poetical gifts. He is rightly regarded as the originator of a new movement in Urdu poetry.

Another poet who has greatly influenced the same movement was Syad Akbar Husain, "Akbar", of Allahabad. He knew English and sometimes used English words in Urdu with great effect. Having joined services under Government, he rose to the position of a District and Sessions Judge in the United Provinces. In the midst of his official engagements he found time for literary work and has left behind a fine collection of poems. He represented a reaction against the tendency to imitate western life and manners: but he was full of wit and humour and poured ridicule on those who imitated, unintelligently, the institutions of the west, without examining whether they were suited to their own environments or traditions.

Iqbal

Among those who have changed the trend of poetical thought of the Urdu-speaking public, however, the most outstanding personality was that of the late Sir Mohammad Iqbal. As one younger than "Hali" and "Akbar" he imbibed their influence and admired what they had done, and in his own writings he covered a much wider field than they had aimed at. In his references to Islam, instead of lamenting its decadence, as Hali and done, he had a message of hope for it. With regard to western civilisation, his point of view was the same as that of "Akbar", but was more boldly expressed. He was not dazzled by the material advancement of the West. He often warned his people of the pitfalls before them, and even went to the length of warning the West itself. A famous verse of his written in 1907, years before the Great War, was almost prophetic. He said:

"Your civilization will kill itself by its own dagger.
A nest built on a frail twig will be frail.

In his patriotic songs, Iqbal emphasized the need of unity in India. One of his earlier poems has often been sung as a national anthem on political platforms. I mean the one which begins with:

"Sare Jahan se achha Hindostan hamara.

That is—

"Better than the whole world is this Hindustan of ours."

He was requested later by his Moslem friends to give them an equally fine anthem to be sung from Moslem platform. He then wrote another poem, in the same metre and with the same rhyme as the previous one, which began thus:

"China and Arabia are ours and so is India.
We are Moslems and the whole world is our home."

In another poem, called "Naya Shiwala" or "The New Temple," he says.

"Thou thinkest that God dwells in the images of stone:
To me every particle of the dust of my motherland is a Deity"

His chief message was, however, given in his Persian poems, in which he emphasized the necessity of developing the possibilities of human power by the individual realizing his "ego" or "self" and the capacity for greatness vested in it by nature.

This message was conveyed to the Urdu-reading public in his latest Urdu poems, the "Zarb-i-Kalim" and the "Bal-i-Jibril."

Spirit Of Freedom

A few more well-known names of modern writers of Urdu verse may be mentioned. Durga Sahai, "Sarur", of Jahanabad and "Nadir" of Kakori were two very promising poets of the United Provinces, but their careers were prematurely cut short by the cruel hand of death. Brijnarain "Chakbast," of Lucknow, was another poet of great promise, of whose services Urdu was unfortunately deprived by his untimely death.

Among the poets who are still with us may be mentioned "Sail", 'Bekhud" and "Agha Shair" of Delhi "Hasrat" of Mohan, "Nazir", of Gujrat (Punjab), "Bismil" of Allahabad, "Josh" of Malihabad and "Jigar" of Moradabad.

The limited time at my disposal

(Continued On Page 53)

This excellent pomade manufactured out of natural oils keeps the skin soft and alluring in winter. Its use protects the skin from drying or parching.

BOMBAY SOAP FACTORY

BOMBAY 3.

War In Far East

From "The New Statesman And Nation"

THE "CHINA INCIDENT" AS THE JAPANESE CALL THE BUTCHERY AND DESTRUCTION IN THE FAR EAST, HAS NOW BEEN IN PROGRESS FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS, AND ITS END IS NOT IN SIGHT.

The latest peace proposals from Tokio have captivated nobody in China except Wang Ching-wei. Chiang Kai-shek, speaking for the Government and the people, has indignantly rejected terms that demand the substance for Japan and offer the shadow to China. The Japanese, of course, would have us believe that the defection of Wang Ching-wei is the beginning of that split in the Kuomintang Government which they have been hoping for from the outset of the war.

In fact, it is far more likely that Wang's departure will strengthen China's resistance. He and his group are not the representatives of any class or any big interest in China, and they have no armed forces behind them. Wang's pronouncement in favour of Prince Konoye's peace terms has been met, not by the defection to his side of the Right wing of the Kuomintang which he had counted on, but by his own expulsion from the party.

If he had been able to get the support of the quasi-independent provincial governors, who represent the dying "war-lord" element in China, Chinese unity would have received a severe blow. And if he had at the same time found a following among the reactionary elements in the Kuomintang, there would indeed have been grounds for rejoicing in Tokio.

* * * *

As it is, Wang's dismissal allays suspicions, long current, that Chiang Kai-shek, though well aware of his relations with the Japanese, was keeping him in high office in order at some future time to use him as a peace negotiator. All last year there were rumours of Wang's secret conversations with the enemy as well as with the Fascist Governments in Europe.

In July, at the People's Political Congress, one of his "peace group" openly advocated friendship with Germany and Italy instead of with the democratic Powers.

He himself has always been an opportunist and has long dreamed of ousting Chiang Kai-shek and putting himself at the head of the State. Having failed now, the probability is that he will go into retirement, rather than openly join the Japanese.

But Wang's expulsion is significant not only as a proof of Chiang Kai-shek's resolve to continue the war in spite of the loss of Hankow and Canton. It follows close on the report, published in the American press a few weeks ago, that Chiang Kai-shek had issued a new slogan, "Arousing the masses is more important than battles," and that he had announced his intention of purging the Government of defeatist elements before embarking on the second phase of the war—guerrilla tactics throughout the occupied territory.

* * * *

So long as the struggle was mainly one of defensive positional warfare, and so long as China had the financial reserves and the trading facilities that would enable her to purchase arms abroad on a large scale, the full mobilisation of her material and moral resources was less urgent than it is now.

With Hankow and Canton gone and a dwindling gold and silver reserve, China's hope of survival must depend in the main on the development of new mines, arsenals and industries in the interior, and on mobile warfare of small units. Guerrilla operations obviously need the full and willing support of the peasants. It is they who must be counted on to do espionage work for the troops, to shelter and feed them and care for their wounded.

The new policy, too, involves the elimination of corrupt, inefficient or oppressive officials, drastic taxation of the rich and strict control of capital resources. The people as a whole can only be "mobilised" by far-reaching economic and social reorganisation along the lines followed either by the Communists in the North and North-West or by the rulers of Kwangsi in the South-West.

* * * *

Before the fall of Hankow, Chiang Kai-shek would not allow the parties of the Left to rouse the people in the Yangtse war zone, though he did encourage the Communists and their allies to continue this dangerous task in the Northern territories occupied by the Japanese. His own trusted henchmen were too feudal-minded or too military-minded to see the necessity of any such organisation.

There are indications now that Chiang, who has for so long skilfully balanced himself between the political forces from Right to Left without committing himself to any, and whils rt eserving for his own personal adherents the highest military positions, has at last decided to throw his weight Leftwards. He has, in fact, been faced by the choice between such a move and capitulation to Japan.

The war then will go on. China is crippled, but her morale is not broken, and the Japanese while they have taken provinces, great cities, railways and ports, are very far from consolidating their gains. They have not got the support of the Chinese rural gentry, without whom they cannot set up any effective administration in their own interests.

The Chinese Communists, and the guerrillas operating in the north under their control or influence, no longer "liquidate landowners", but confine themselves to reducing rents, and this has prevented the defection of those landowners to the Japanese side.

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The Communists in China today are in fact not the full-blooded "Bolsheviks" that some suppose them to be, but social reformers and patriots aiming at agrarian reform, political liberty and strengthened national resistance. Japan is thus faced, after a year and a half of fighting and an imposing list of battles won, with the task of crushing the Chinese people bit by bit.

This Chinese people has been welded by the blows it has received into a far more united and resolute force than it was at the start of the invasion, or indeed than most of us ever expected it to be.

The Japanese are a highly disciplined nation, and the change of Government this week does not indicate any serious political split or any weakening of war policy. The new Cabinet indeed is expected to stiffen things up. But Japan's economic position, on which her success must depend, is none too good.

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Her gold reserves are being depleted, and on a conservative estimate will be completely exhausted by the end of this year even if she can maintain last year's level of exports. She has small hope of substantial loans from the West.

She has made it a little too obvious that she intends to treat China as her own close preserve. She has, in fact, by her damage to their trade, and the threat of worse to come, driven the Western Powers into a practical sympathy for China which obligations under the Covenant of the League and solemn treaties had signally failed to evoke.

That sympathy, tardy though it be and based on self-interest rather than high ideals, is of immense importance to the Chinese. It may in the end prove the decisive factor in the struggle.

At present, it is true, the material aid offered to China is relatively small. The United States has granted her credits of dol. 25,000,000 and Great Britain of £500,000. But there are expectations (and in the American case something like a promise) that these amounts will be increased.

* * * *

The Japanese have not concealed their chagrin, and Mr. Arita, the Foreign Minister, has led the way in reproaching the American and British Governments for their unfriendly meddling

Those reproaches sound in our ears, like praises, and we hope before long to hear more of them. Mr. Roosevelt's bold speech to Congress on Wednesday made no specific reference to Japan, but it showed plainly enough the way the wind is blowing in Washington.

There has, we believe, been some talk behind the scenes of the possibility of both the United States and Great Britain cancelling their commercial treaties with Japan. If that step were taken, Japan's imperialistic adventure would be in danger of a rapid collapse.

She is highly dependent on our markets and her ability to purchase raw materials from us, she has no great iron and steel industry such as Germany possesses and she can only pay for imports with the money she obtains from British and American sales.

* * * *

And what is there to be said against such a step, There is no question of its involving us in war. Nor is there any question of its morality; it is one of the actions contemplated in the Covenant of the League, of which this country is (though we may have forgotten it) still a member; and the fact that the League is sadly out of fashion to-day does not mean that its principles have ceased to be valid and proper.

Hard-headed politicians and businessmen may be moved by other considerations, and perhaps they can suggest other ways of defeating the Japanese aggression. But that it should be defeated is imperative alike for "realists" and "idealists."

The Chinese people would be the first victims of a Japanese conquest; they would not be the only ones.

TAMIL WOMEN'S OPPOSITION TO HINDUSTHANI

Pandithi Narayammiar of Madras presiding, the first Madras Provincial Tamil Women's Conference was held at Vellore in the Pandian Pandal in the Officers' Lines at which speeches were made against the introduction of compulsory Hindustani.

Before the conference began, the President and other Anti-Hindi women workers were taken in a procession from the Lakshmanswamy Town Hall to the pandal of the Conference

Dr. Dharmambal hoisted the Tamil Flag. She observed that women should shake off their thraldom and come out to serve the Tamil Nad at a time, when their language and culture were in danger on account of the compulsory introduction of Hindustani. She appealed to mothers not to send their children to schools, where Hindustani was being taught.

Welcoming the delegates, Srimathi Vedavalli Ammal observed that if Hindustani was made compulsory in schools, people would forget the ancient glories of Tamil literature. The anti-Hindi movement had been launched with the laudable purpose of keeping alive Tamil culture. She appreciated the activities of women, especially their sacrifice in courting imprisonment for the preservation of Tamil culture. Tamil had receded into the background to a certain extent by the adoption of English is as a compulcory, language The introduction of Hindustani would minimise the importance of Tamil still further.

Declaring the Conference open, Srimathi Thamarakkan Ammiar of Madras said that poet Vallathol who had condemned the Anti-Hindi agitation, had no right to speak on behalf of the Tamilians, as also Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who did not know Tamil and could not appreciate the delicate feelings of Tamil people in a matter, concerning the preservation of their culture and language. The speaker condemned the policy of the Government in this matter, and said that the defeat of the Congress Party in the Madras Corporation elections showed that the party was losing ground among the people.

President's Appeal

The President in her address, said that Tamil was the language of the whole of India, before the Aryan invasion. Mainly on account of the influence of Sanskrit, languages like Telugu and Malayalam came into existence, leaving only about ten districts, wherein Tamil was the spoken language. She held that Hindustani would have a deleterious effect on the Tamil language even in this limited area. Tamil was the only language, which had kept clear of the influence of Sanskrit. She also contended that a common language was not essential for national unity

The President appealed to the audience to resist Hindustani at any cost. They should conduct religious ceremonies without the employment of Brahmin purohits or the use of Sanskrit language. Those, who supported Hindustani, should not be returned to local or legislative bodies. Mothers should give their children only Tamil names.

Srimathi Parvathiammiar unveiled a portrait of Mrs. Nagammal (wife of Mr. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker) and Mrs. Minambal Sivaraj that or Avval, the great Tamil poetess.

Mr. C. D. Nayagam also addressed the gathering.

Resolutions were passed expressing sympathies with Mr. E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker and others, asking for the release of Anti-Hindustani prisoners and demanding the resignation of the Premier of Madras and advocating widow re-marriage, inter-caste marriage and shaking off superstitious habits.

MODERN URDU LITERATURE

does not allow any detailed references to the work of these writers, nor does the list pretend to be exhaustive. I may say, however, a few words about two of them, "Hasrat" and "Josh", as the outlook of both of them is political and vigorously independent. Both of them are ardent Nationalists and their poems breathe the spirit of freedom. If Hasrat had not devoted himself to politics, he would have been even a greater figure in the domain of literature. "Josh" of Malihabad writes very forcefully and can recite his poems particularly well. In his case the desire for political independence extends to freedom for the bonds of religion as well.

Urdu Prose

Let us now turn to Urdu prose. It has made praiseworthy progress during the last few decades but there is still great room for its further development.

I have already said something about the valuable essays of Sir Syad Ahmad and the stories, based on history of India, written by Muhammad Husain "Azad." After these two, Maulvi Nazir Ahmad, of Delhi, may be named as a great benefactor of Urdu prose. He wrote a series of story books, of which the "Mirat-ul-urus" and the "Taubat-un-Nasuh" are the most famous. These stories were written in the language used in the households of the middle-class Delhi families and became very popular. His books gave a great impetus to female education in Upper India. The first of these was translated into English by the late Mr Ward. I.C.S., and is often used as a textbook for examinations in Urdu. Maulvi Nazir Ahmad also rendered a great service to Urdu literature by addressing large audiences on social and educational matters, and successfully used Urdu as a medium for important public speeches. Many of his lectures have been published and make excellent reading, though, at times, he is apt to become heavy, when he introduces lengthy Arabic quotations in his speeches.

Some Novels

In the line of Urdu fiction, the two best writers, Ratannath "Sarshar" and Abdul Halim "Sharar," have been named already, but a more detailed reference to their work is necessary. The "Fisana-i-Azad," a voluminous book, which appeared by instalments in the columns of the "Oudh Akhbar," a daily paper of Lucknow, is the best of the novels of "Sarshar." It suffered, to a considerable extent, from the fact that it had to be contributed as a serial from day to day and was, therefore, discursive, but the pen-portraits embodied in it, of all grades of life in Lucknow, are charming and valuable.

The novels of "Sharar" are many, each one complete in itself, and having a plot which is often attractive. His descriptions of natural scenery and of the personalities of his heroes and heroines are lifelike. There is, however, a sameness to be found in many of his characters, which spoils the value of some of his stories.

Rashid Alkhairi's works also deserve a special mention. He was a relative of Nazir Ahmad, and came in close contact with him. He died only about two years ago, and has left behind a number of very interesting stories, written mostly for Urdu-reading ladies. The story which first brought him into pronunence was the "Subh-i-Zindagi," which was followed by a sequel of the same called the "Sham-i-Zindagi." His stories were often tragedies, and he particularly excelled in describing scenes of sorrow and grief. He won thereby the sobriquet of "Musawari-i-Gham" (the painter of sorrow).

(Continued From Page 51.)

Another Urdu novelist who may be specifically mentioned is S. Sajjad Haider, whose style has been influenced very much by his study of the best novels of Turkey. He had learnt Turkish as a student and then went to Mesopotamia, where he had an opportunity of adding to his knowledge of Turkish literature, which has left a permanent impression on his writing. He has also written very readable imaginative essays which were compiled and published in a collection called the "Khialistan."

Urdu has been enriched by numerous translations of English novels. It is to be regretted that the translators have not always been very careful in selecting the best books for translation, but even after eliminating the indifferent books there is a large number of good works of fiction available to Urdu readers who could not have access to them in the original. A good many novels from other Indian languages, particularly Bengali, have also been translated.

I may say, however, without meaning any disparagement to our present or past novelists, that in my opinion a real Urdu novel, comparing favourably with the best productions of the West, has yet to come.

Short Story

Very recently the short story has also got a vogue in India, and the man who achieved the greatest popularity, as a writer of short stories, was Prem Chand, who died a short time ago. Another Hindu writer who may be mentioned in this connection is Sudarshan. The poet "Hafiz" Jalandhari also wrote a number of short stories, which were very much liked and a collection of which has been published, but now his poetical work is absorbing all his attention. A young scholar, now in Europe, Mr. Akhtar Husain of Raipur, has just published a collection of his stories under the title of "Muhabbat-aur-Nafrat." (Love and Hate). He, too, like the poet "Josh," appears to belong to the League against Religion and represents a phase of the modern youth movement

A noteworthy prose-writer, who requires special notice, is Khwaja Hasan Nizami of Delhi. He writes simple and idiomatic Urdu and has the knack of arresting the reader's attention. He has written a large number of books, which have found a wide circulation. He is also well known as a journalist.

Coming to books on history I may begin by mentioning the voluminous "History of India" written by the late Maulvi Zakaullah of Delhi. It is not necessary to give the names of the writers of textbooks in history written for schools. A reall y good history of India in Urdu is still needed, which may be neither as heavy and tedious as Zakaullah's nor as short and uninforming as some of the textbooks.

History Of Literature

A complete history of Urdu literature is another need which ought to be supplied. We want another "Azad" to give us a book such as the "Ab-i-Hayat" which, with all its attractions, is now out of date. I must acknowledge, in this connection, the signal service to Urdu rendered by a well-known Hindu scholar, Mr. R. B. Saksena, who has published a book in English on the history of Urdu literature. I understand an Urdu translation of the book is also available. Mr. Saksena has now completed another interesting book, which will be published in two parts. It deals with the Indo-European poets of Urdu. It is not generally known that a number of people of European nationality or descent, in the early days of the European contact with India, adopted the country as their home and acquired a good knowledge of the language of their adopted home. Some of them wrote Urdu poetry, specimens of which have been collected by Mr. Saksena in one volume, and brief notes on their lives and careers are embodied in another volume. These biographical notes are in English. Let us hope that an Urdu translation of this part will also be arranged by another.

In biography many valuable books have been published. I can mention only a few of them. The "Hayat-i-Javed" by Hali, deals with the life of Sir Syed. He has also written an account of the life of Saadi and another of the life of Ghalib. Maulana Shibli's biographical writings are particularly good. His monumental work the "Siratun Nabi," is the biggest of his works. It shows great research on the life and work of the Prophet of Arabia.

This survey would remain incomplete if it fails to say something about the Urdu drama. The dramatic art existed in ancient India, as shown by books like the "Shakuntala", but it fell into disuse. The "Indra Sabha" of Amanat is perhaps the earliest effort in Urdu verse, which resulted in an operatic performance. The business of organising the opera and theatrical companies in India was taken up by some members of the small, but enterprising, Parsi community, who also were the first to take to acting. The mannerisms of Parsi actors, in their pronunciation and in their style of declamation, can still be noticed in the performances of Urdu dramas, though their authors, in most cases, belong to North India.

Several dramas of Shakespeare have been translated into Urdu and have been acted on the Indian stage. Some stories, based on Indian folklore or mythology, have been utilized by writers of dramas. What you see on an Indian stage is often a combination of the drama and the opera, because no Indian dramatic performance is complete without a good deal of singing. The dialogue in prose is often artificial and stilted. Most of the plays include parts for buffoons, who sometimes intrude rather at moments which do not strike one as very opportune. The element of the supernatural also enters very frequently in the plots of Urdu dramas, and in consequence the Urdu drama often fails to discharge one of its main functions, that of holding up a mirror to life.

Amongst those who have distinguished themselves as writers of popular dramas may be mentioned Medhi Hasan Ahsan of Lucknow and Vinayek Pershad Talib of Benares. They were followed by a well-known younger writer, Agha Hashar who died about a year ago, and was considered the most successful or our playwrights.

The further development of drama writing has suffered by the popularity which the talking pictures have gained in India, as in other countries, but this has opened a new field—i.e., stories written for the films. When the production of films began in India, not many years ago, the producers began with adaptations of the existing Urdu dramas on the screen, but they are now getting authors to write specially for the films. In this connection some films are being produced, which have a special appeal to the nationalistic spirit. The authors of the new film stories can render a lasting service to their country if they are careful about the purity, simplicity and elegance of the language they use.

Two of our younger dramatists, who can help the development of Urdu drama as well as the film story of right lines, are Hakim Ahmad Shuja and Syed Imtiaz Ali Taj. They have already done very creditable work and can do a great deal more.

Journalism

I think I must refer briefly to journalistic literature, before I conclude. It has played and is playing a part that is by no means negligible in the development of modern Urdu. Some of the magazines did good work, but have now ceased to exist. Others are still continuing their laudable efforts. They are so many that it would be invidious to name some and to leave out others. I may, however, be excused if I take this opportunity of paying a tribute to one or two writers of Urdu for the zeal with which they have devoted the best part of their lives to the service of Urdu literature. One is a Moslem scholar, Maulvi Abdul Haq, the Secretary of the All-India Association for the progress of Urdu. He edits the famous quarterly review known as "Urdu". The other is the well-known Hindu journalist, Munshi Daya Narain Nigam, the editor of the "Zamana" of Cawnpore, a magazine which celebrated the silver jubilee of its coming into existence a few years ago, an event which was considered remarkable because many other magazines have been comparatively short lived.

Urdu can boast of a number of daily papers. It is not necessary to give a list of them, but the name of M. Zafar Ali Khan may be given, as he has established a reputation as a writer of good literature. He is a versatile man of letters. He writes poetry as well as prose, and is a fluent public speaker. He has written several books and translated many. His translation of Lord Curzon's famous book of Persia was a great success.

The newspapers and periodicals show the full extent of the influence which modes of expression and thought in English have exercised over modern Urdu literature. Many English expressions have found a permanent place in Urdu through English. About come of them, which has suited the genius of the Urdu language, it may be said that Urdu has gained by them, but there is a tendency, in many journals, to introduce at random translations of all kinds of sayings and proverbs in English, without seeing if they convey any real meaning to the ordinary reader of Urdu who does not know English. This tendency of indiscriminate importation of foreign words or expressions should be avoided, if the charm and elegance of Urdu is not to be seriously impaired.

In pointing out the various directions in which Urdu literature has expanded, tt has been my object to bring home the fact that it deserves the serious attention of everyone interested in India, and particularly of those who wish to know something about Indian sentiments and like to understand India properly. I have also tried to bring out, incidentally, that whatever has been achieved so far is the result of the joint efforts of able Indians of different classes and communities.

I can confidently say that the future of Urdu literature is full of great promise provided all classes of Indians continue working for its development as a precious and useful common heritage.—("The Hindustan Review".)

I. A. O. C. HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

After Glorious Contest Ordnance "A" Beat Kirkee United In Final And Lift Mrs. Clarke's Gold Cup

SCORES:

Ordnance "A" 2 Goals
Kirkee United Nil.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KIRKEE, Jan. 29.

The curtain was rung down, last evening, when two of the outstanding teams in the tournament, Kirkee United and Ordnance "A" met in deadly conflict in the final game of this popular tournament, on the Speer Hockey Stadium, Kirkee.

The stands and enclosures were packed to their uttermost limits, by an enthusiastic and sporting crowd. From the word go, right up to the bitter end, there was not a dull moment in the game and every stroke was watched with the keenest interest, by a wild and enthusiastic crowd. Hockey was par excellence and never before, so far as I can recollect, was a better fight put up in a hockey tournament than was witnessed yesterday.

The spectators were mad with excitement, as the ball was raced up and down the field, and they cheered the opposing teams, in turn, to better their efforts. Every inch of ground was contested in grim earnestness.

Ordnance On Top

For fifteen minutes the crowd was held spell bound and it was a toss up which team was going to score first; although the Ordnance had the upper hand till this period and throughout the game had the better of the exchanges.

It was a wonderful game, full of thrills and clever stick work and the spectators were all out and full of appreciation. It was one of the most strenuous fights for the finals and the Ordnance fully deserved their victory by two goals to love.

The seats were well packed, in fact overcrowded, and shortly before the commencement of hostilities. Lieut-General Sir John E. S. Brind, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., G.O.C.-in-Chief, Southern Command, accompanied by Major Speer took his seat and was followed by Major-General Wilson and members of the staff.

The stage was set for a glorious contest, and punctually at 4-45 p.m. the Ordnance led by Harry Brewin, and Kirkee United, by Tyrrell, walked on to the field and were loudly and warmly greeted by the huge concourse of spectators.

From the time the bully off took place, at mid-field right up to the end of no time, the spectators were treated to a brilliant and clean exposition of the game and were left in doubt as to which side would come out on top.

The Ordnance certainly had the better of exchanges, but there were moments when their opponents gave them a very anxious and trying time.

Fast And Clean Game

The spectators were worked up to a high pitch of excitement, as each territory, in turn, was invaded and it was just a toss up as which side was going to score first, despite the fact the Ordnance, for the first quarter of an hour, had their opponents well hemmed in. The game raged very fast and clean, every player, giving of his best, but prominent amongst them all Christie stood out alone. He was here, there and everywhere and robbed his opponents of all their advantages. Harry Brewin, his skipper, kept his men calm and collected and through his strategy outmanoeuvred the fine combination that was opposed to him.

Tyrrell, the United Skipper, urged his men on to advantage, but they were up against a formidable combination, who frustrated their best efforts.

It was a great game valiantly fought and the ultimate result of two goals to nil was a fair indication of the respective merits of the tussle. It was a superb final contest which provided the spectators with thrills from beginning to end.

The general expression of regret was that this grand and exciting tournament has come to an end. There will be a void now hard to fill and our congratulations go out to Major Speer, who devoted all his time and attention to make the show the brilliant success it was.

Speer's Hockey Stadium

Happily, the Managing Committee, in recognition of his valuable services, has decided to immortalise his name by calling the field of venue, Speer's Hockey Stadium. No greater tribute could be paid to the commanding officer of the Kirkee Arsenal.

It is a tribute highly deserved and much appreciated by the public and members of his corps for the intensive and keen interest he has evinced in making this tournament, one of the most popular and most interesting in Western India.

The spectators were not backward in congratulating him on the brilliant success of the tournament and were highly appreciative of the field of venue being henceforth known, as Speer's Hockey Stadium. His and Mrs. M. Clark's name will always be associated with the inauguration of this first class tournament.

Strenuous Fight Begins

And, now, to the game, so full of thrills and excitement from beginning to end.

The bully off took place at 4-45 p.m. sharp, when Major Stokes and Mr. Murphy took on the onerous duties of Umpires, which they filled admirably.

The Ordnance were first to assume the role of aggressors, but a couple of minutes from the start of play, sticks were awarded against them, and Kirkee United were given short spell of heckling time. Then Roy Brewin, running up the ball centred judiciously for the Ordnance and his side looked very threatening. The final shot was intercepted. Coming on again the Ordnance forced a corner and a stinging shot was directed against their opponents' goal, which was cleverly saved, amid great excitement.

A Great Save

The Ordnance, however, continued pressure and some tense moments of excitement prevailed. For the first quarter of an hour the Ordnance had their opponents well on the defensive but failed to penetrate. Some brilliant play, on both sides was witnessed and outstanding amongst the players was Christie who was loudly applauded by the spectators for his brilliant play.

He and Roy Brewin worked well and hard to put their side on the offensive, and they ably assisted by Tomlinson, Diego D'Souza, and Harry Brewin at centre half. This combination was excellent and playing a great game, they disrupted the combination of their opponents and a hard and fast game ensued, which resulted in the Ordnance forcing a short corner. The ball was beautifully centred and a stinging shot was directed at the Kirkee United goal. Fortunately, the custodian, saved the shot amidsts deafening applause, and thereafter for the first fifteen minutes a most vigorous and strenuous fight was put up by both sides.

The First Goal

Each team was loudly cheered in terms and the most tense moments prevailed. At this stage Christie got hold of the ball, and, running it up himself, put his opponents on the defensive and eventually forced them to concede a short corner. Nothing however came of it.

The Ordnance came on again with a well combined run, and secured another corner, when Chavan scored their first goal amid tumultuous applause.

Thereafter, Kirkee United fought strenuously to equalise but their formidable opponents stood their ground firmly. Up and down play ensued but the Ordnance the whole time were showing up hefty marking each of their opponents well.

Through dint of perseverance, Kirkee United gradually worked round their opponents and had an opportunity of shooting a goal. It was disallowed for sticks and a free hit was awarded the Ordnance.

Both teams were now on their mettle and every endeavour was made to forge ahead. Cheers and cheers greeted them from the crowds for their clever and brilliant exposition of the game, and this urged the contending teams to better efforts, as a result of which there was not a dull moment in the game. It was a happy respite when the half time whistle blew, the Ordnance walking oO the field leading by one goal to nil.

Play After Interval

On the resumption of hostilities, the Ordnance were again the aggressors. "Stick" against them, however, saw Kirkee United invading and shortly after Kirkee were awarded a corner. A 'melee' ensued in the Ordnance circle, but happily, the Ordnance relieved pressure, and again resumed the offensive.

The Ordnance were then pulled up, as Roy Brewin was given off side, and Kirkee United were given a free hit.

This saw some up and down play. Tomlinson then got hold of the ball and put in a pretty run, dodging all his opponents, but his final efforts only secured his side a corner

A stinging shot was directed at the Kirkee United goal, but the ball went over the net. From the bully off in the twenty-five, up and down fast play ensued and the Kirkee United worked hard an unsparingly to equalise. All their efforts were frustrated by the sound defence of the Ordnance, and, at this stage, Christie shone brilliantly and came in for much applause from the spectators.

Thereafter some hard hitting was indulged in which detracted somewhat from the day's play, but still the game was full of excitement and thrills.

Ayres, the Ordnance custodian, was called upon to save which he did cleverly, in kicking the ball right away to midfield. Kirkee United tried hard to penetrate, but only managed to secure two short corners, which proved abortive. All these little incidents added to the excitement of the game and the spectators were kept spell bound.

The Second Goal

Eventually from a bully off in the Ordnance 25, Roy Brewin got hold of the ball and ran it down his wing.

It was passed to Tomlinson, who out-manoeuring the backs, put in a mighty hit at goal, which struck the up-right. Before the ball could be cleared. De Mello pounced on it and notched the second goal of the evening for the Ordnance, amid prolonged applause.

Kirkee United, led by Tyrrell, fought hard to equalise matters, but the Ordnance held their own and eventually left the field victors by two goals to nil.

It was a great, sporting game throughout, cleanly fought from beginning to end and the Ordnance fully deserved their victory on the play of the game. They were warmly applauded as they left the field.

At the conclusion of the match Lieut. General Sir John E. S. Brind, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command, kindly presented the handsome gold cup, of Mrs. M. Clarke, to Harvey Brewin, the Captain of the Ordnance team and miniature cups to the Ordnance and Kirkee United players.

Before presenting these handsome trophies to the contending sides, the G.O.C.-in-Chief said firstly he would like to say that we had come to the end of a spectacular and well-run tournament for which our thanks were due to Mrs. Clarke, the donor of the handsome and valuable gold cup for this tournament, and secondly to Major Speer for organising the tournament on a first-class ground. The competitions, he observed, were keen throughout and of an high order and he took it upon himself to prophesy that it would be the keenest and premier hockey tournament in Western India. He was glad to add that the tournament was so well patronised. The proceeds, after covering expenses, he observed, would be devoted to charity; principally towards welfare work and unemployment.

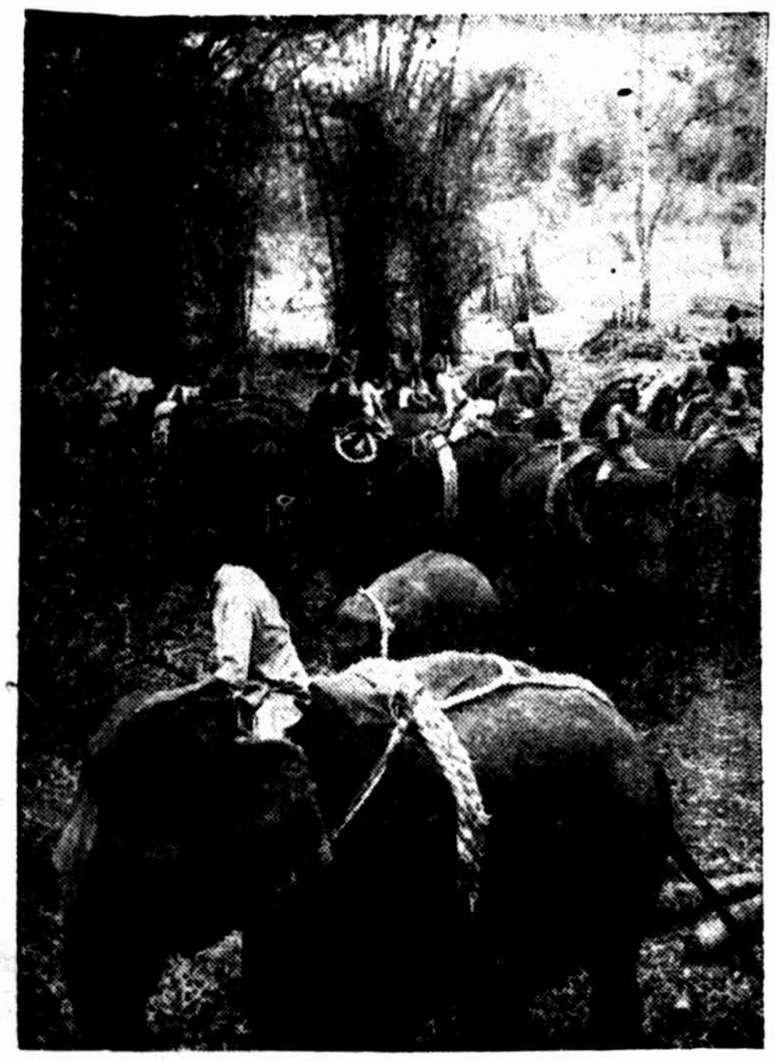
In conclusion, he stated, we have seen very high class hockey and keen competition and I congratulate the Ordnance, on their well deserved victory, and the Kirkee United on the great and valiant fight, they have put up. He thanked the Umpires and the Committee for their untiring efforts to popularise the tournament and the public too for the support they had given.

Harry Brewin, the Captain of the Ordnance, was presented with the Gold Cup and each of the player with Miniature silver cups by the G. O. C. amid much cheering and applause.

Major Speer called for three cheers for the G. O. C. which was warmly responded to cheers were also called for Mrs. Clarke and Major Speer.

After the presentations, Harry Brewin was carried shoulder high from the field to the Ordnance Club amidst loud cheers.

It is suggested that a charity match should be staged shortly on the Speer Hockey Stadium between the Bombay Customs and the winners of the tournament. This is bound to draw a big crowd, as these both are very popular teams.



ELEPHANT—CATCHING IN MYSORE:
A Baby Elephant in captivity.
Photo by C. N. Sethuram

World News From Across The Seas

Picture postcards of Franco, printed in Great Britain, are part of the Spanish rebels' propaganda.

I have received one from Colonel P. R. Butler, of Stockbridge. He says: "Your remarks about people 'wanting Franco to win' are futile and silly. The great thing is that he 'is' winning. And thank God for it!"

* * * *

German travellers on pleasure cruises will in future be allowed to spend only five marks (about 6s. 3d.) at each foreign port.

And if the ship calls at two or more ports on the same day—they must make the five marks do for both. The maximum amount of money spent on a pleasure cruise must not exceed 50 marks (about £4 or Rs. 54).

The German is an inveterate optimist. We have seen a map of the world which a German business firm has distributed to customers in the City of London and in principal ports in Britain.

The map shows Germany with her new acquisition in Middle Europe tint a bright yellow. All her pre-war possessions in Africa and other parts of the world are also tinted as brightly. Moreover, these possessions are conspicuously named German East Africa, German West Africa and so on. The present administration of the areas concerned is indicated by the words: "British Mandate," in letters so small that a magnifying glass is required to read them.

Gibraltar is shown in a neutral colour with the words, in rather bold lettering: "International Zone," written against it.

The City, of course, can take these things in its stride or why would this map be hung on a wall "Vienna is not the same," he said, and then glanced furtively round and said he had been warned not to say anything.

Officers of foreign liners have confirmed the fact that German ships passing through Singapore usually carry police officers.

* * * *

Louis Quintanilla, of Lima, was a cock-fighting addict. He had backed his bird heavily to win a fight a day. To make it more ferocious, he plucked out some of its feathers.

Suddenly the cock escaped, flew up into the air and then struck down at its tormentor. Quintanilla fell dead, stabbed to the heart with the cock's steel spur.

* * * *

The Nazis use as postmarks their slogans of the moment. A year or so ago, when the circulation of their newspapers were falling at an alarming rate, they use on letters the slogan:

"A man without a newspaper is no man."

They are now solving that difficulty, temporarily, at any rate, by killing off half the newspapers.

The slogan of the moment is:

"Individual caution is the best safeguard against accidents."

The value of that to the factory owner who does not wish to put in fresh safeguards is obvious.

But what will the next slogan be?

in a well-known office for all who come in to inspect and to chuckle at?

* * * *

Passengers on a German steamer told a "Straits Times" reporter they could not speak about Nazi Germany because a German police officer was aboard.

A number of Jewish refugees were also travelling, and they stated it was the police officer's function to watch the movements of passengers.

One passenger started to talk:

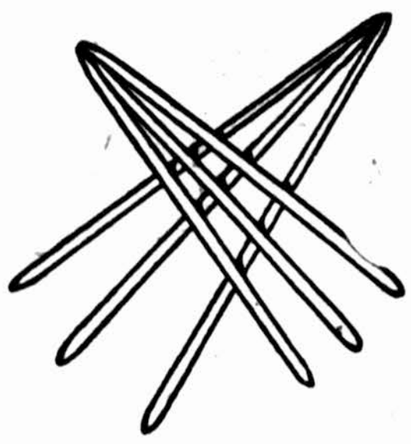
SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

THE TREE PUZZLE: The tree was 60 years old, when the initials were carved in it. If we let X equal the age of the tree, when it was cut down, 24X will be the year in which it was planted and 24X plus X, the year in which it was cut down. Since the year must necessarily be a whole number, it must be divisible by 25. The only year after 1908, that is divisible by 25 is 1925, so that must be the year in which the tree was cut down. The year 1925 is 25X and X is therefore 77. Subtracting 77 from 1925 gives us 1848, the year in which the tree was planted. Subtracting 1848 from 1908 gives us 60, the age of the tree, when the initials were carved in it.

Bee-Cell Cross-Word Puzzle: The words are: 1. Abacus. 2. Corner. 3. Listen. 4. Saucer. 5. Condor. 6. Sudden. 7. Dredge. 8. Tirade. 9. Attire. 10. Maroon. 11. Redeem. 12. Goatee. 13. Coarse. 14. Typist. 15. Hymnal.

Pictorial Arithmetic: The name of the river, MACKENZIE, is formed from parts of these five words: MAndolin, soCK, wrENch, Zebra, dIE.

Hidden Rhymes: The words are: Bole, Bowl; Hole, Whole; Pole, Poll; Role, Roll; Sole, Soul.



The Santa Claus Poser Solution

Word Spinning Puzzle: The words formed in the horizontal rows are: Shark, Spark, Shirk, Shank, Share.

The solution of today's puzzles will be given next week.

M	A	R	P		E	R	A	T	O		S	P	O	T
O	B	E	R		V	A	L	O	R		E	L	B	A
V	E	N	E	R	A	T	I	O	N		P	A	I	R
E	L	I	T	E			A	T	A	L	A	N	T	A
			E	A	S	E	S		T	I	L	T		
S	M	E	N	D	E	D		M	E	T		A	C	T
P	A	S	S		A	D	M	I	R	E		T	A	W
O	N	S	E	T		I	A	N		R	A	I	S	E
D	O	E		A	V	E	N	U	E		R	O	T	E
E	R	N		P	E	S		T	R	A	I	N	E	D
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R	E	I	N	D	E	E	R			I	T	A	L	Y
O	R	A	L		E	X	E	C	U	T	I	V	E	S
O	G	L	E		R	I	D	E	R		D	O	N	E
M	O	S	T		S	T	E	E	N		E	W	E	R

Last Week's Cross Word Puzzle

HISTORICAL EVOLUTION OF ISLAM

A French Study

Reviewing "ISLAM," by Henri Masse, translated from the French by Halide Edib, and published by G. P. Putnam's Sons a writer in the New York "Times Magazine" observes as followers:—

An outline of "the historical evolution of Islam" is the modest description which is given to this book by its author, the Professor of Arabic and Persian Literature at the University of Algiers and the Paris School of Oriental Studies. It is a modest description because it does no more than hint at the close-packed content of this work of far-reaching scholarship. Beginning with a description of the pre-Mohammedan Arabian world, sketching briefly the life of the prophet, Professor Masse not only traces but explains both the expansion of the Moslem empire and the foundation and development of the Islamic faith; and he carries his survey of "the historical evolution of Islam" through the eighteenth-century Wahhabite movement and the nineteenth-century doctrines of Babism and Bahaism, and ends his book with a question as to the future of Moslem religion.

The Mecca of Mohammed's birth was an important commercial city, and Arabia, "far from being confined to a splendid isolation, as is often supposed, had been open to external influences for a very long time." From the first, the prophet's "political ability was as strong as his religious spirit," and his "specially unifying genius," although it had not conquered Arabia at the time of his death, had made the Arabs "conscious of their nationhood" and prepared them for their entry into the history of civilization. Under the first four Caliphs who succeeded him, expansion made rapid progress and then, even as its conquests were consolidated, brought weakness through ease and luxury and the beginnings of dissension. In the following centuries the great Moslem Empire became too vast and too heterogeneous for an enduring unity, and its history becomes one of divisions and sects. Toward the latter part of the book the author places in their positions in this record the stories of Saladin and Genghis Khan in the twelfth century and Timerlane in the fourteenth. But meanwhile he has looked at the Koran and its sources and studied the other foundations of Islamic religion, customs and law.

The comprehensiveness of such a relatively brief survey as this is at once the strenght and the weakness of "Islam". The book is too crowded to be easy reading. Sometimes, too, the translation lacks smoothness. To a reader who knows nothing of Mohammedanism—the creed or the empire—these chapters will yield a mass of information at the price of very careful study. As an addition to the some knowledge already acquired, or an introduction to further reading, Professor Masse's book is excellent.

RANA PRATAP:

(Continued from Page 9)

mony, he became a servant of his country. Addressing one day a meeting of young men, he said:—"Young men! Bands I need. Workers I need for the service of the country. But my sorrow is this: I have no child of my own. I need workers. I need bands for the service of my country." Up rose a young man and said to Zaghlul:—"I am your child, accept me in the service of the country!" And another young man stepped out and said:—"Beloved leader! I am your humble child! Accept me in your service!" And so a third man and a fourth man and a fifth man came forward and each one said:—"Accept me in your service." I, too, am childless, youngmen! I come to you, year after year, with this prayer in my heart:—"O Lord! Give me children! Oh! thou the Lord of Nations! Oh Thou the builder of our national destiny! Give Thou to me, childless one, give Thou to me sons and daughters for the service of my country." And this prayer I breathe out to you this sacred day. May something of this aspiration pass into your hearts! May something of the sadness in my heart enter in your hearts!

The sadness born not of weakness but of "shakti," strength, in the heart of Pratap was a sadness of a strong patriot and 'tapasvin.' May this spirit bless us! And may the hearts of some young men listening to me to-day awake to that true patriotism whose expression is not noise, not excitement, but action, work, silent service of the poor ones, the broken, bleeding ones of the Nation!

IF YOU HAVE A GRIEVANCE OR ANYTHING OF PUBLIC INTEREST TO VENTILATE

Tell It To The

SENTINEL

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

She: "You never see a lot of women staring at a man."

He: "You don't eh? You ought to notice what happens to a man who keeps his seat in a crowded street car."

* * * *

"I'm the happiest man in the world. I've the best wife in the country."

"You're lucky. Who wouldn't be happy with his wife in the country?"

* * * *

"What's that piece of string tied round your finger for, Bill?"

"That's a knot. Forget-me-not is a flower. With flour you make bread, and with bread you have cheese. This is to remind me to buy some pickled onions."

* * * *

Football Coach (to players): "And remember that football develops individuality, initiative and leadership. Now get onto the field and do exactly as I tell you."

* * * *

"Do you write for publication?"

"Oh, no, merely for circulation among the editors."

* * * *

The clergyman stopped old man Smith, just as he was about to step into the bar. "My good man," began the clergyman, "don't you know that the devil is going in there with you?" "It won't do him any good," growled back Smith. "I've only got the price of but one drink."

* * * *

"Dad, how can guns kick when they have no legs?" asked Bertie.

"Don't ask absurd questions," declared his father.

"Guns haven't any legs have they?"

"Certainly not."

"Then what's the use of their having breeches?"

* * * *

"I thought your wife's name was Sara? Why call her Peggy?"

"Short for Pegasus."

"Pegasus?"

"Yes. Pegasus, as you may remember, was an immortal steed."

"Yes, yes; go on."

"Sh! Not so loud! An immortal steed is an everlasting nag."

* * * *

"What did you do this summer?" asked the college friend.

"I worked in my father's office; what did you do?"

"Oh, I wasn't working either."

* * * *

"We never realize the full value of anything until we lose it," said the vicar, consolingly.

"No, sir," replied the widow, "we weren't insured."

* * * *

"How did they teach McPherson to swim?"

"They pinned a five-dollar bill on his bathing suit and threw him into the water."

* * * *

"Well, old man, how did you make out among the summer girls?"

"I'm no photographer, but I got a lot of negatives."

* * * *

"Many a man has a talent for conversation which he has had no opportunity of turning to account!"

"Um—er—yes; I am married myself."

Holiday-maker: "This boat's half full of water!"

Boatman: "Ah, that shows you've had ten minutes over your hour."

* * * *

Lady: "Yes, I would like you to paint my portrait. But you must guarantee that it will be lifelike."

Artist: "Oh, certainly; providing that if it is, you will guarantee to take it."

* * * *

"What do you suppose I said when she called me a fool?"

"Said! What could you say?"

* * * *

Conjurer: "Now, sir, you hear your watch ticking inside this handkerchief? Are you satisfied?"

"More than satisfied. It hasn't been going for a month."

* * * *

Mrs: "When you speak to me don't you dare to use such sharp words."

Mr: "But, my dear, when I speak to you sharp words are the only ones I can get in edgewise."

* * * *

"Well, Mose, how is your better half this morning?"

"She's better, thankee, sah; but, boss, you shore is careless wif your fractions."

* * * *

Maud—"What do you understand by the term 'platonic affection'?"

Alice—"It usually means that the young man feels that he cannot afford to marry."

* * * *

Tourist: "What are those things sticking out at the side of that sky-scraper?"

American: "Oh, they're milestones."

* * * *

"Mind you, Brown, I don't consider golf a good excuse for neglecting one's wife."

"Oh, I don't know. I've met heaps of chaps who've found it works all right."

* * * *

Mr. Henpeck was being shown over the large works. "That machine," said his guide, "does the work of 30 men."

"Ah," sighed Mr. Henpeck. "At last I've seen what my wife should have married!"

"Who was the smallest man in history?"

"I'm ignorant, who?"

"The Roman soldier who went to sleep on his watch."

* * * *

Tommy (reading from books)—"It says here, dad, that in olden days folk were pounced upon by outlaws."

Dad—"Yes, and in these days folk are pounced upon by in-laws."

* * * *

Mother (to schoolboy son outside football field)—"Have you learned your home lessons?"

Boy—"No, mother."

Mother—"What are you going to do tomorrow?"

Boy—"Put on an extra pair of pants."

* * * *

The chief of the village fire brigade was making his report to the chairman of the village council.

"Yes, sir," he said, proudly, "We put out the fire just 10 minutes after we got there."

"Very praiseworthy," said the chairman. "Had it got a good start of you?"

"I should say it had," said the fire chief. "When we got there there was only the foundation standing."

* * * *

It was dusk, as she stopped at the roadside garage.

"I want a quart of red oil," she said. The man gasped and hesitated.

"R-r-red oil, madam?"

"Certainly," she said. "My tail light has gone out."

* * * *

"Are you off to Littlesea again this season?"

"Littlesea? Good gracious, no, my dear! No one ever goes there—it's far too crowded!"

* * * *

Old Scottish Householder—"Maggie, ye ha'e served us faithfully for 25 years, an' frae now on we will regard ye as a member of the family. As such, ye will receive na salary."

* * * *

"He said he could teach me to swim in three lessons."

"Are you going to let him?"

"I should say not. Most of my summer vacation fun is learning to swim."

"What made you quit your job?"

"Well, the boss called me in last week and said he was going to fire me. Then he fired me a couple of times. The next day he had a fellow in my place, and—well, that was too much. I handed in my resignation."

* * * *

The poor fellow had fallen forty feet onto concrete outside a seaside hotel. He lay bruised, bettered, and semi-conscious.

The hotel-keeper rushed out and raising his reeling head, held a glass of sherry to his lips.

"Lumme!" he gasped, "how far have I got to fall to get a whisky?

* * * *

"How very easily May gets embarrassed. Ever notice it?"

"Yes. Why she'd blush crimson if she saw pile of undressed lumber."

* * * *

"James," said the teacher, "come in front of the class and spell 'neighbour'!"—and he did so correctly.

"That's quite right, James," said the teacher. "Now, Tommy, it's your turn. Please tell me what a neighbour is".

After a pause: "Please, miss," said Tommy, "a neighbour is a woman who borrows things."

* * * *

The professor of absent-minded habits fell in love with a young lady graduate and married her. They went on their honeymoon, and in the morning the professor awoke, looked at the occupant of the bed, and said in a shocked and incredulous voice:

"Miss Saunders, what are you doing here?"

* * * *

The driver was unfortunate enough to run his truck into a house where a woman stood ironing. He did not know that to say and blurted out: "Can you tell me the way to Wigan?"

Woman: "Yes, straight past the sideboard and then to the left past the piano!"

* * * *

Detectives were recently questioning a coloured man, in Winston-Salem, Nothing Carolina, charged with stealing a typewriter. Not getting anywhere, one of the officers brought in the machine.

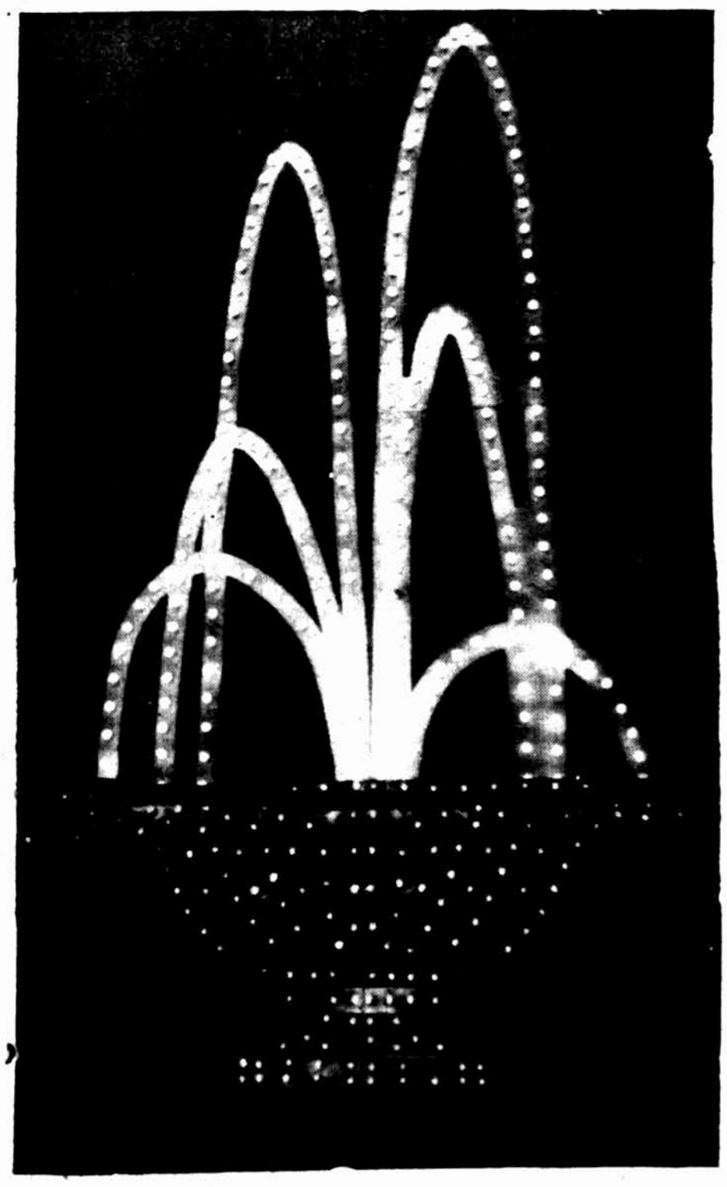
"Lawsee man," the coloured man exclaimed. "You calls that a typewriter. Ah thought it was a cash register Ah was stealin.'"

"Jambhilli" (left), pure Gir Cow, and "Magan" (right), best Gir Bull, won a Gold Medal each at the Golden Jubilee Cattle Show organised by the Bombay Gowrakshak Mandali at Kandivli last week. The medals were distributed by Lord Linlithgow.

"Complaining for a New Saree"—An oil painting by Mr. V. A. Mali.

(SEE PAGE 7).

A BARBER'S SHOP WITH A DIFFERENCE: A customer entering a modern hairdressing establishment would be astounded if a lady assistant commenced to shave him or cut his hair. But in the Finnish colony of New York, there is a barber's shop staffed entirely by women, as seen here.



"An Electric Fountain".
(Photo P. T. Seshadri).

Children of a Welsh Nursery School attend a gargling parade every morning as a precautionary measure against infection.

Sergio Osmena, Vice-President of the Philippine Commonwealth, has proceeded to the United States for a conference with President Roosevelt regarding the forthcoming independence of the Philippines.

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